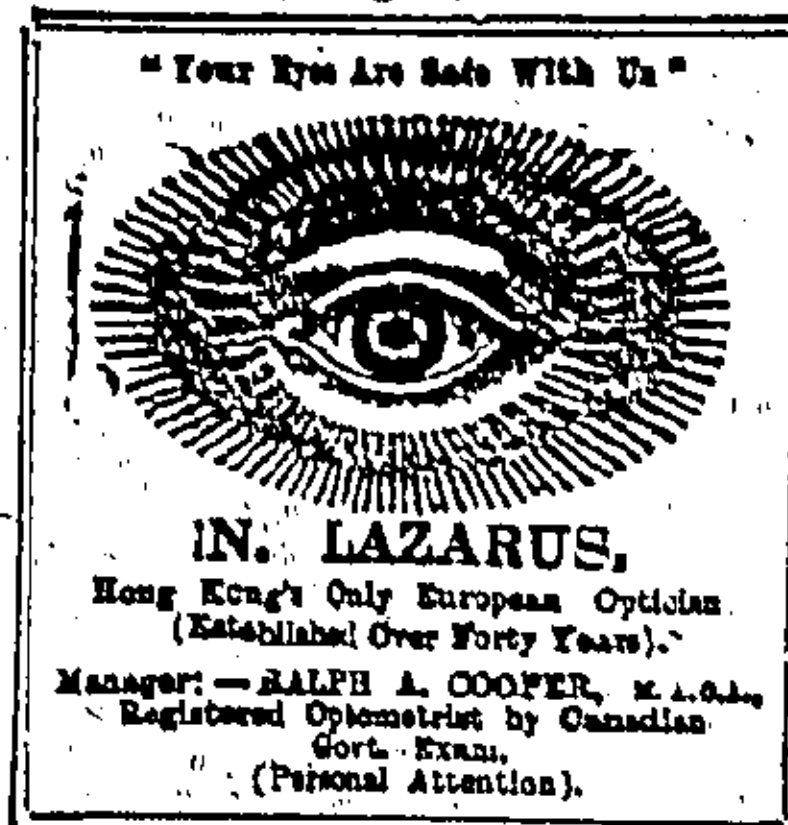


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HONG KONG, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1929.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after April 8th, 1929, until further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled.)

UP TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.00	12.10	1.15	2.31	3.20	4.30	5.40
Tsimshui Dep.	6.49	—	—	9.25	10.08	12.18	1.33	—	—	4.38	5.48
Shatin Dep.	7.01	—	—	9.35	10.30	12.30	1.33	—	—	4.50	6.00
Taipei Dep.	7.15	—	—	9.53	10.38	12.43	1.43	—	—	5.04	6.18
Market Dep.	7.30	—	—	9.58	10.57	12.47	1.53	—	—	5.09	6.19
Fanning Dep.	7.30	—	—	10.10	10.47	12.57	2.02	—	—	5.18	6.32
Sham Shui Dep.	7.35	—	—	9.07	10.15	10.52	1.02	2.07	3.09	—	—
Sham Shui Arr.	7.41	8.45	—	9.13	10.31	10.58	1.08	2.13	3.15	4.00	5.23
Canton Arr.	—	12.05	—	5.48	—	—	—	—	—	7.18	—

DOWN TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.
Canton Dep.	—	—	—	8.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.35
Sham Shui Dep.	7.17	8.03	10.34	11.27	11.47	2.53	4.39	5.47	6.42	7.07	—
Sham Shui Arr.	7.25	8.11	10.43	—	11.55	3.01	4.48	5.54	—	—	7.14
Fanning Dep.	7.30	8.15	10.47	—	12.00	3.06	4.50	5.58	—	—	—
Market Dep.	7.40	8.28	10.57	—	12.11	3.17	5.00	6.08	—	—	—
Taipei Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.01	—	12.16	3.23	5.04	6.13	—	—	—
Shatin Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.14	—	12.30	3.28	5.17	6.28	—	—	—
Tsimshui Dep.	8.11	8.58	11.28	—	12.43	3.48	5.29	6.38	—	—	—
Kowloon Arr.	8.17	9.02	11.32	12.07	12.43	3.54	5.35	6.44	7.29	7.43	—

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"ALLAH IS GREAT: MOHAMMED IS HIS PROPHET!"

FRIDAY MORNING'S SERVICE IN THE MOSQUE.

"THE TRUE CALL OF THE EAST IS TO WORSHIP."

THE MUAZZIN CALLS FROM THE MINARET.

[By HERBERT FIELD.]

"Bakheesh! Bakheesh!"
Half-a-dozen beggars crowd the bottom steps leading to the Mosque and whine requests for alms. One of them, an elderly Chinese with both legs deformed, jostles a blind girl out of his way but is in turn hustled by a Russian whose tattered rags are caught and held by a saintly Indian.

The motley crowd fall back, however, as I approach but increase their whining demands as I pass through their midst. A tall bearded Indian and a well-known local public man, follow me as I make my way to the dressing-rooms, for one cannot attend the *Juma* services at the Mosque on Friday mornings wearing clothes that may have been in any way defiled by contact with the unclean.

Quite a number of devout Muslims wear light clothing beneath their ordinary garments when going to the service, so that changing is a matter of a few seconds.

"Nought That Defileth."

They are very devout, these Muslims, and take their worship very seriously. The Friday morning prayers in the Mosque occupy, in their spiritual lives, the same prominence as does the Sunday Holy Communion service of Christians, perhaps with the exception that, while many Christians neglect to attend their service, no Muslim will intentionally stay away from his *Juma*.

And so, one sees a steady stream of people passing into the Mosque and is immediately struck by the cosmopolitan nature of the vast crowd of worshippers. Indians, Chinese, Europeans, and even two gigantic negroes, add to the strangeness of the scene. Here, one feels, as in the Christian Church, racial differences hold no sway. Indian, Chinese, and European—each and all are united in that great common bond of worship.

Having changed our clothes, we next perform *wudu*—the ceremony of ablution in running water—when one cleanses one's hands and face.

Although I am not a Muslim, I follow precedent, fully cognisant of the fact that "nought that defileth" is allowed to enter the inner precincts of a Mosque. We join the throng of white-robed worshippers crossing the compound and pass under the cupola which forms the entrance to the Mosque.

Severe Interior.

The "Westerner" is immediately struck by the absence of any pretence at furnishing the interior of the Mosque. Facing the entrance, and at the far end of the building, is a semi-circular recess where the *Muazzin* (or *mufti*) stands when leading the prayer. To the right of this recess, facing the observer, is a flight of about half-a-dozen steps. This constitutes the "pulpit" from which the priest reads extracts from the *Koran*.

Two panels of stone, bearing texts and quotations from the *Koran*, on each side of the end wall, form the only attempt at decoration. The walls are severely bare and one misses the font, lectern, ornate altar, and other furnishings met with in the Christian churches. One is also confounded at first by the entire absence of pews or seats of any

description. Instead, small carpet mats are arranged in rows and the worshippers squat upon their heels in a position far more comfortable to them than to we Westerners. No women are among the worshippers.

The silence is broken only by the occasional rustle of a page of a copy of the *Koran* being turned over, by a muffled cough, or by the soft "pad-pad" of feet as a late comer creeps stealthily to his prayer mat. There is no gossiping or whispering. Instead, the worshippers are intent upon the study of their Sacred Book.

Noises of Chinatown.

From outside the Mosque come all the noises of busy Chinatown. A sugar-cane seller calls his wares; the rattle of a motor-bus and the muted drone of an aeroplane passing overhead serve as reminders of Western civilisation. The sounds of East and West alternate. One hears the staccato rattle of a charcoal seller and the clang of the warning bell of the Sanitary Department's lorry. The wheezy squeaking of a Chinese gramophone is drowned by the martial strains of the band of a Sepoy regiment swinging past the Mosque, and the sibilant note of a steamer's siren sounds discordantly above the tang of the trombones and the rattle of the drums of the band. Despite the constant sounds without, however, one gains a weird impression of comparative silence within.

Gradually, the noise of the streets and harbour subsides into the ordinary hum of everyday noisiness, and again the rustling of turned pages is heard. Then a voice is heard with startling clarity from the front row reciting passages in Arabic from the *Koran*. As he finishes, the discourse is taken up by another, and yet another, worshipper.

I glanced at my wristwatch and note that it is almost half-an-hour after noon. A thin voice walks outside in shrill falsetto.

"Allah-ho Akbar!"

The *muazzin* calls the faithful to prayer from the minaret, his white urban and blue robes gleaming in the sun as he wails an age-old cry facing toward Mecca.

"Allah is great!"
"I bear witness that there is no God but Allah."

The cry takes a rising note.
"I bear witness that Mohammed is the true prophet of Allah!"

A stir is felt among the worshippers inside the Mosque.

"Come to prayer! Come to Salvation! Allah is great; there is no God but Allah!"

The true call of the East dies at last to lingering silence.
One calls to mind sweeping sand-dunes, colour sky, and the blistering sun of the Arabian desert, hurrying camels with tinkling bells, and palm-encircled oases. Almost in the same second, one's thoughts drift across continents and through the East into the bazaars in Karachi, where shrewd merchants are even at the same moment putting aside the brilliant-hued shawls and tawdry trinkets and ceasing their haggling to join with their turbaned

customers in answering the call to prayer.

The Service.

Inside the Mosque, the worshippers rise to their feet and say four *rakats*, attended by four prostrations in which, with some hesitation and bungling, due to inexperience, I join. I am relieved to observe that nobody, apparently, has noticed my callow efforts.

The *mufti* then mounts the steps of his "pulpit" and again the call to prayer (*aqam*) is said. A long address is then delivered in Arabic by the *mufti*. It is doubtful whether every word that he utters is fully understood by every member of his congregation, although, no doubt, they are able to follow the general trend of his words.

On Fridays, two *rakats* (the *Juma* namaz) follow the address after which the congregation say another four *rakats* (*sunat*). When this ceremony is concluded, the priest asks blessings from Allah upon the congregation.

Quite typical of our little Bethels at Home, I thought, was the handshake given by the priest to each member of the congregation as they file from the building at the termination of the service.

The Mosque is so designed that the congregation face toward Mecca.

There is no official offertory taken, although voluntary gifts can be placed in a box adjoining the entrance. The contents of the box are devoted to charitable purposes. The majority of the Muslim community contribute monthly subscriptions toward the upkeep of the Mosque.

Reflections.

In thoughtful mood I wend my way down the steps of the Mosque and into the flower-bordered gardens surrounding the compound. I bethink me of the words of Kipling—"His God is all the world's—and mine." I think of the multitudinous ways in which mankind has sought to find the Holy Grail. Christian, Muslim, Jew, and idolater—each has the same end in view. I reflect, and what manner of man can say without doubt that either are entirely wrong!

"A sinner, a saint, and a common man
Set out on a quest when the world began
The sinner went wrong, and the saint went right
While the common man struggled with all his might
'Gainst the host of thorns which hemmed him in
Which the sinner called "doubts" and the saint called "sin."
Each strove and struggled a different way
Nor heeded one word what the other would say
But, whatever their path, there is one thing sure—
They will find the Grail when their hearts are pure!"

I had worshipped, I felt, in true spirit of reverence, the great and beneficent Creator of all things.

The next day, I attended Holy Communion at my own Church.

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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(May 18.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
H.K. Jockey Club: Half yearly
general meeting, H.K. Club annex,
3.10 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Cossacks."
World Theatre: "The Street
Angel."
Star Theatre: "A Kiss for
Cinderella."
Ten Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.

Saturday.
(May 19.)

Fifth Extra Race Meeting,
Happy Valley.
Golf: Whitsuntide Meeting, Fan-
ling.
Lawn Bowls:—Division I: Kow-
loon Docks v. Civil Service, Crai-
gengover v. Recreation, Police v. Kow-
loon C.C., Taikeo v. Kowloon Bow-
ling Green. Division II: Recreation
v. Craigengover, Civil Service v.
H.K. Electric, Kowloon Bowling
Green v. Taikeo.
Lawn Tennis:—"A" Division:
M.B.K. v. Chinese R.C., Craigengover v. H.K.C.C., Kowloon C.C.
v. Recreation, South China v. University.
"B" Division: Kowloon C.C.
v. R.E. and R.S., Recreation v. Hong
Kong C.C., University v. Nippam,
Y.M.C.A. v. South China, Indian
R.C. v. Chinese R.C. "C" Division:
R.A.O.C. v. H.K.C.C., Recreation v. Craigengover, Chinese R.C.
v. South China, Civil Service v.
Indian R.C.
Queen's Theatre: "The Cossacks."
World Theatre: "The Street
Angel."
Star Theatre: "A Kiss for
Cinderella."

THE DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP

SUMMER FROCKS.

To make room for Fresh Shipments, Tub Frocks in Printed Cottons and Voiles, are being offered at Reduced PRICES \$10.50 and \$12.50.

ATTRACTIVE HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

PAMELA

SUMMER DAYS

are long and full of pleasure.

Tennis or golf claim you during the morning freshness—in the afternoon the beach, or, perhaps, a chat over a cup of tea on your verandah, watching the sun go down behind the hills.

To get the full enjoyment out of each minute, you must be rightly dressed in cool becoming garments, such as those little frocks of voile or art silk now on view in our salons.

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WE ARE NOW SHOWING A DELIGHTFUL COLLECTION OF SUMMER FROCKS IN SILK AND COTTON AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

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Queen's Road Central and Peninsula Hotel.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

HOLE PROOF STOCKINGS IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES WITH THE NEW HEELS.

PRINTED FUJI CREPE, NEW CREPE DE CHINES.

THE HOUSE FOR LOVELY SILKS

ONE'S HAT IS THE DECIDING FACTOR IN ONE'S APPEARANCE.

A Large Consignment of Chic

EARLY SPRING MODES IN STRAW

have just arrived and are being displayed in

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

LADIES' SECTION (MEZZANINE FLOOR)

TEL. C. 4567.

WOMAN'S PAGE.

WHEN CHOOSING A HAT.

SOME ADVICE WHICH MAY BE USEFUL.

MILLINERY MODES IN LOCAL SHOPS.

TO SUIT YOUR TYPE.

Choose a hat to suit your type and you will have solved the secret of finding becoming millinery. The new off-the-brow models are extremely difficult for any but the very youthful face. A happy compromise combines an off-the-brow effect with the latest bonnet brim. Some women should never attempt to wear the wide brimmed model, which can be so becoming to oval faces. Others should avoid the brimless hat, while only the woman with good features can wear a turban successfully.

One reason for the long popularity of the cloche is because this shape is so universally becoming. The cloche hat is still worn, but all kinds of lines are introduced in the brim, which may dip more at one side than the other, or cut away in a becoming curve at the back or side.



This Baku straw is in dark brown, with a coral pink and brown spotted taffeta scarf bow at the side.

The Pitfall of Colour.

Colour, too, has its pitfalls when you are choosing new millinery. The all-red hat is one of the deepest. Some women should never attempt to wear a red hat, although nowadays there are so many different tones of this favourite colour that there is a great latitude of choice, and while one tone may be absolutely wrong, another may be just right.

The light beige tones can be very trying unless the correct beige is chosen. Some complexions demand a pinky type of beige. Other women look their best when a fawn tone prevails.

Blue can be charming, but avoid the hard shades of royal blue, and choose instead the sapphire tones, or, in lighter shades, blue with a touch of turquoise or the softer delphinium blue.

Millinery, as a general rule, should always be chosen in some soft scheme of colouring that tones with the frock or suit. When the dress is of the patterned crepe de Chine order, then the leading colour in the design or the colour of the ground can be accentuated. Soft straws in natural colour or in black are being used for some of the smartest millinery this spring.

BATHING CAPS.

PAMELA is stocking the type of cap which channel swimmers prefer. I suppose there are not many people here who are training for the channel swim, but still there are features about these caps which make them particularly fitted for use in Hong Kong waters. They are of the helmet shape fastening under the chin, and of strong rubber in various colours. The feature of these "submarine caps," as they are called is the specially designed ear piece on either side, which is really an ear cap. This device avoids any undue pressure on the ear, and enables the cap to be pulled well down, so that it is perfectly watertight, without discomfort.

DOLLY VARDON HATS.

SPORTS AND GARDEN PARTIES.

There is a most delightful collection of millinery now in the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop, among them two little white hats which deserve special mention. One is made of white gros grain ribbon in a cloche shape, the other has a *repe de chine* crown, while the brim is made of circles of tulle which makes a very pretty frame to the face.

Poke Bonnet Shapes.

The new poke-bonnet-cloche is a most becoming shape, especially to young faces. I saw one in white leghorn trimmed with a double band of dark and light blue gros grain, another model in the same straw is underlined with printed silk, which further emphasises the the poke-bonnet motive.

Sports Hats.

A very delightful new straw silk has appeared this summer for sports hats. It is really, I think, a woven material rather than straw, as it is very soft and pliable, but it has a resilience which keeps the hat in shape. The hats are simple in line with a fairly wide brim which is not turned up at the back, the idea being to give full protection from the sun. A small amount of wool is woven in with the material which also serves to protect the wearer against sunstroke. This new material is woven in pastel shades which have a pretty silver sheen. The hats are trimmed with a simple band of toning ribbon.

Soft Bangkok.

A very soft kind of bangkok is also being used for sports hats, and is generally carried out in a two colour effect in basket weave. These hats—cloche shapes by the way—are as light in weight as those previously mentioned but are rather stiffer in line, and preferred by those who do not feel their best in the "floppy" hat.

For Garden Parties.

Crin straw still holds, and will hold, I think, all through the summer, the first place for hats intended for garden party or other smart afternoon wear. They are getting more and more decorative as the summer goes on, and now often have a wide swathe of satin or velvet, or an exquisite flower, some times both. One example is in Nile green crin with a lovely sweeping line to the brim, and a swathe of emerald green velvet secured by a small diamond pin. Equally lovely and fragile looking is a big hat of nude crin, which has a swathing of old gold tissue, with a very soft silky surface, and a huge tea rose at one side. Very attractive, too, is the mixture of leghorn and crin, a most desirable example has a wide brim of white leghorn and a crown of pale blue crin swathed with the same colour *crepe de chine*.

SILK SCARVES.

There are some very attractive silk scarves to be found now in LANE, CRAWFORD'S. They are printed with a stippled surface, and the square ones have a bold flower design as well in each corner. One, for example, is of corn coloured *crepe de chine* with a stippled surface, and has a large bunch of violets in dull pink and mauve at each corner. Another in dark blue, has blue and beige flowers, while a third which is speckled in black, blue, and white, has a stenciled horse chestnut leaf in green. There are some long scarves in similar designs, one of which has a "marbled" blue and white effect with a plain dark blue border.

HOLE PROOF STOCKINGS.

The PIONEER SILK STORE have just received a shipment of Hole proof silk stockings with the new heel fashionings. The French heel is a narrow and rather high square heel piece, the Paris heel two very narrow strips one each side of the seam. These stockings are in all the latest colourings.

CHEZ PAMELA.

INEXPENSIVE STRAW HATS.

Among the smart hats which have arrived *chez* Pamela this week, are several capelines of fairly moderate proportions which show the use of felt as a trimming on straw. One model of beige baku has a flat flower, made of four different tones of brown felt, *applique* at one side, and also a narrow band of felt round the crown. A dull lido blue baku is similarly trimmed with strips of felt.

Drooping Brims.

Brims which droop down at the sides, sometimes almost as much as a poke bonnet, are a feature of the latest capelines. A dull bottle green tagel is trimmed with fine stitching in pink and two brighter greens in front of the crown. These drooping brims are often wider one side than the other as in the case



Hat, scarf, gloves, and bag should form a colour harmony. The newest sets are made in designs that match also seen in the sketch, the same pattern appears on the scarf, gloves, and bag.

Pastel colours in grey and mauve are used for the hat illustrated, and these colours are carried out in the georgette scarf with its posy of pale mauve violets.

Deep purple patent leather is used for the pochette, which is bound and appliqued in the lighter colours.

of a very pretty model in lido blue silk straw and another of black *paillason*, which is simply trimmed with a band of black *gros grain*.

Straight Brim.

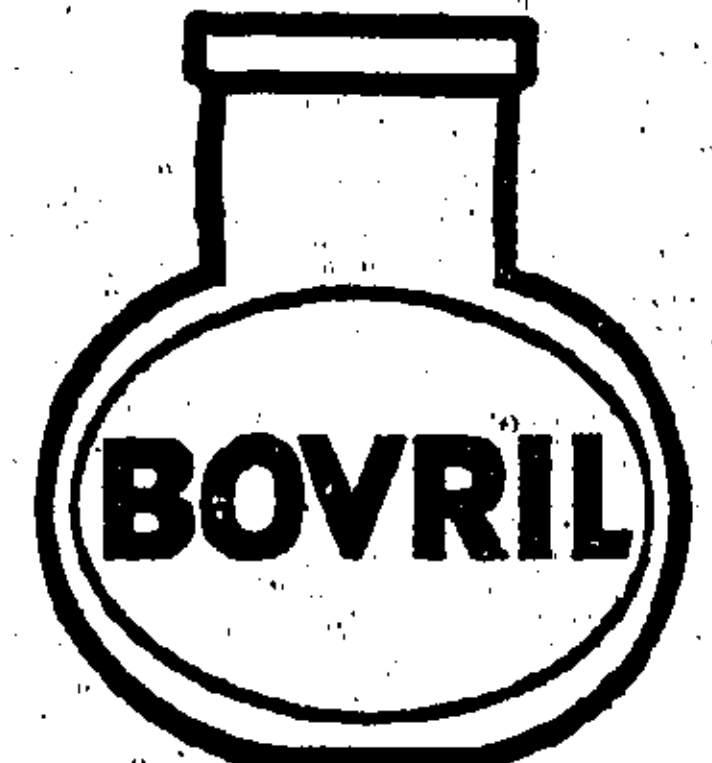
Quite a different line sometimes makes its appearance, however, in wideish brimmed hats, the brim standing up almost straight all round, with just the suggestion of a diagonal line at its edge. This is a style which "needs wearing" but is exceedingly smart if worn with *chic*. I noticed *chez* Pamela a hat of this type in wine red baku.

All these hats mentioned are quite inexpensive, but are none the less pleasing and representative of the latest styles.

ARDEN BOXES.

If you are a user of Elizabeth Arden's beauty preparations, as most women who take care of their looks are in these days, you will be pleased to find in LANE, CRAWFORD'S perfumery department, most convenient little cases containing all you will need for a short visit. The cases are of pink japanned metal and contain a full sized bottle of skin tonic, pots of the cleaning, pore, and velva creams, and small bottles of rose colour, muscle oil and lillie lotion, besides an adequate supply of cleaning tissues. The box costs \$3.50 and, as far as I was able to calculate, that is about the value of the preparations enclosed.

Take the bull by the bottle



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Let us help you to beauty by caring scientifically for your Complexion, your Hair, and your Hands.

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COLOURED DAMASK.

One of the very latest ideas for the dinner table is to have a damask cloth, and napkins, on which some of the design is painted in pastel tones. The table, when laid with silver and glass, looks exceedingly pretty with one of these new table cloths, the effect being rather as though flowers had been laid at intervals on the cloth.

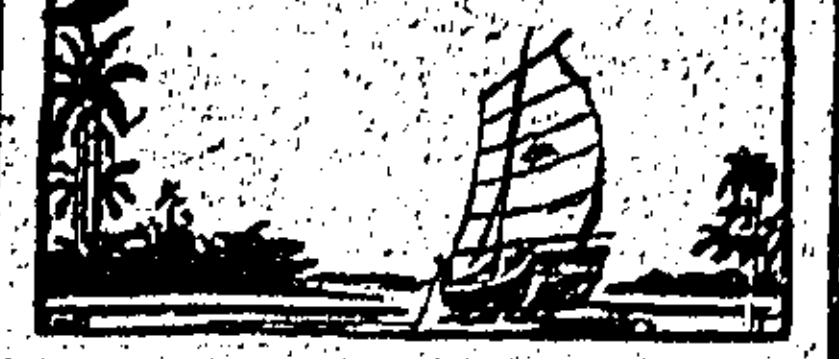
You can find this new table linen at WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW'S.

PRINTED FUJI CREPE.

An interesting new material to be found at the PIONEER SILK STORE is printed fuji crepe. It comes in flower patterns similar to those of printed *ninon*. There is also a nice selection of fuji silk printed in the fashionable small designs in pretty combinations of colour, as charcoal green and lemon, silver grey and red, beige and blue.



Is an ideal skin Purifier. Blemishes, roughness and dry in perfection are eradicated from the skin surface. Your skin will grow clearer, fresher, and whiter, every day. This beauty is in the skin itself.



WOMAN'S PAGE.

SOMETIMES

FINGERS ARE BETTER THAN FORKS.

Forks cannot replace fingers when eating some kinds of food, and only affectation inspires a person to eat fruit, such as apples, pears, and peaches, with a fork.

Artichokes, olives, and fried potato crisps have to be eaten with the fingers, and the way it is done reveals character as well as breeding.

The ultra dainty try to eat asparagus by cutting off the tips on the plate and carrying them to the lips with a fork. Some misguided hostesses give you a kind of broad and short sugar tongs with which to lift a piece of asparagus, and, if you are quick enough, bite off its head with one snatch.

Tongs Abandoned.

Of course, any respectable asparagus recents being clutched by the waist like that, and hangs its head with shame, which obliges the would-be consumer to raise his elbow and incline the face at an expectant angle, while the butter sauce drips on to his chin or shirt front.



A charming ensemble designed for black and white crepe de Chine.

After one attempt the asparagus tongs are abandoned and the vegetable is eaten as nature and the cook intended—with the fingers. Finger bowls should always be served with asparagus.

Some persons begin to eat a globe artichoke by pulling it to pieces and digging out its heart; others bite off the edible part of each leaf, and when they come to the heart carefully remove every trace of the bristly blossom and eat the heart in sections, each mouthful dipped in the remainder of the sauce reserved for the purpose. There is another type of person who cuts the whole artichoke in half, eats the heart first, and nibbles at the largest leaves.

What revelations of temperament in the different procedure!

Dainty Morsels.

Potato crisps, if properly fried, should not be amenable to a fork or even a spoon. Those persons who chase a potato leaf all around a plate deserve to lose it en route to the mouth. Thumb and first finger were created to grasp the crisp morsel.

Shrimps, when served au naturel, should be eaten with the fingers—pinch their tails and pull their shells over their heads at the same time and they will be naked with one brisk, complete, and not inelegant operation.

Little birds, such as grouse and snipe, ought to be eaten with the fingers, but most persons are too cowardly to do so, even at a picnic. But we English take so little intelligent interest in food, the finger points of gastronomy are lost on us. Why, we serve stewed fruit on a flat plate with a spoon and fork! A screw would be more useful.

SUMMER ROOMS MUST HAVE BRIGHT EYES.

THE ART OF WINDOW DECORATION.

Bright eyes are an immediate attraction, whether set in faces or in rooms, and so it is to the windows—the eyes of a room—that one's first glance invariably is drawn.

Should the view beyond be frankly ugly, or even merely uninteresting, there is the more reason for making the window itself provocative, with an interior setting and environment which charm, intrigue, and arrest.

A Happy Place.

Consequently, the clever home beautifier will make a special feature of this part of her room, making it both alluring and comfortable.

Coloured curtains for gleaming windows will be her first consideration, and having chosen these carefully and hung them tastefully, she may enthuse, imaginatively and practically, over the furnishing of her window place.

It is to be a happy place for golden summer days, so in it she sets her brightest rug, her coolest divan, her little easy chairs—low and inviting—her best-loved books, and the gayest of her cushions; a well-placed floor lamp or prettily-shaded reading lamp, too, for grace, charm and utility.

The charm of the whole colourful scheme will be enhanced by reflection in a tall, wide mirror placed against the opposite wall.

On summer evenings, when through the wide-flung window the red sun picks up the colours in rug, cushion and blossom, this window place will provide restful happiness for jaded homemakers.

Summer rooms should "possess that quality, so 'Here's to their bright eyes!'

A Pleasant Oasis.

The scheme of window decoration should form a pleasant cool oasis during the summer months, when even if sitting well inside the room, we turn to the window in hopes of a breath of cool air. Much more than is generally realised can be done to achieve this effect by the use of what is called "toned sunlight." In other words by using fine net curtains, which have the effect of softening the light, and giving a cool atmosphere. Honey coloured nets are very popular at home, where the aim is to give an effect of sunlight even if the sky outside may be grey, but here we must work on rather different lines. Net curtains of cool green, misty blue and mauve, even of pearl grey, will filter the burning sunlight as though it were coming through water, without darkening the room unduly.

If you keep the window cool you can afford to indulge your taste for bright colour in the room itself, a window draped in misty mauves makes an admirable background for a piece of rich red lacquer work or a gay cushion.

Wide Range of Colour.

Are you going to give your rooms bright eyes this summer? If so I strongly advise a visit to Whiteway, Laidlaw's furnishing department. They have a truly wonderful selection of curtain nets of silk and cotton in a wide range of colours and designs, and, if you like—as I do—straight hung outer curtains of cretonne to frame the window on either side, and give purpose and strength to your decorations, you will find an almost limitless choice of cretonnes and other heavier curtain materials in the same shop.

COTTON VOILE.

WHITWAY, LAIDLAW'S are now showing a very attractive selection of cotton voiles mostly in the new fashionable small patterns. For children's frocks is a pretty white voile sprinkled with pink rose buds. Among the various designs I noticed, white with a close pattern of scarlet flower heads, beige with a small white, black, and scarlet conventional design, and blue patterned with blue, white, and beige in a sort of raindrop design, also navy blue with white and red flower heads.

BEADS.

WHITWAY, LAIDLAW'S have just received a large variety of bead necklaces in all sorts of colours and materials which are all priced at a dollar and under. Some of them are, perhaps, only suitable for children, but I noticed a number of very attractive chains. There are also some quaint little hat ornaments made out of halibone, painted and varnished.

THE CHARM OF SUMMER FROCKS.

FRILLS, COTTON TULLE, AND NEW COLOURS.

WHAT YOU CAN FIND IN HONG KONG.

Summer frocks, for day time wear, can this season be divided, broadly, into two classes—those with a picturesque or decorative effect, and those designed on charming, but simple, semi-tailored lines. An interesting point is that the former are generally of voile or organdie, and the latter of the richer materials, plain or striped silk, or crepe de chine.

In Sports Outfits.

The new, and most delectable, art linens are used for loose coatees, sports hats, and waistcoats. They come in lovely combinations of colour—prune and raspberry, black rose and green, grey and flamingo. Handbags are to match.

The "four-piece" set is the latest and most expensive novelty: hat, scarf, sack, and shoes, all of the same material. This may be crepe.

de chine, tussore, printed silk, or one of the new "spider's web" cloths.

It is said that at Deauville and Biarritz "sports" coats of the new hand-woven gold and silver tissues are being worn in conjunction with simple jumpers and skirts—the latter still short, in spite of prophecy! These materials are water-proof.

Tapestry is still holding its own in the form of coatees, sacks, pull-on hats, and shoes—a very light Beauvais stitch—bien entendu!

Cotton Tulle.

Cotton tulle in black, white, and in the loveliest of flower colourings is being used for the new season's evening frocks as well as for afternoon frocks. These all-tulle gowns are most becoming and youthful. The new cotton tulle is not as soft as

the silk, but it is much more practical. It must be years since this material was used for evening wear. The very name takes one back to Jane Austen's heroines!

A Multitude of Frills.

Frills are used in a multitude of different ways—mainly to give the diagonal or drooping line, they are sometimes arranged in three tiers, each following the curved line of the deep corsage.

The uneven hemline of the skirt, which dips at the back, is accentuated by this frilliness, which is such an important feature of all the prettiest frocks for the evening made of these lighter materials. It is a novel idea to have a narrow belt on the long bodice, minus the usual jewel too. In its place is a puff of the tulle placed low on the hip.

CHEZ FELIX.

SILK AND COTTON PLAY THEIR PART.

The Felix Hat Shop has a very delightful collection of frocks for summer days and evenings, and, when confronted with those two styles of which mention has already been made, it is difficult indeed to say which are the more appealing, the decorative little garments of muslin and organdie or the graceful lines of the silks and linens.

Voile and Frills.

Perhaps one of the prettiest voile frocks is carried out in beige patterned with black and red. There are five rows of frills on the skirt which dips slightly at the back. Each frill is underlined with red, or rather a band of red has been inset into the skirt under each frill. The bodice is fairly close fitting and has a bow at the back of the neck—a very new feature—and a sash of the same material round the hips. The neck and arm holes are bound with red.

Cool Looking.

Very fresh and cool looking is a frock of white voile with a green and pink plaid. There is a long square cut vest, and a simple collar of white clear muslin. White voile spotted with pink is used for a little dress with a circular skirt, which has white lace collar and cuffs. Pale chartreuse green figured in black is used for an afternoon dress of cotton tulle. It is trimmed with bands of rather deeper chartreuse green on the neck and sleeves, and has a belt of the same fastening with a green buckle. Three rows of frills following the curved line of the corsage are arranged on the front of the skirt.

Tucks Play Their Part.

There are a series of most delightful little frocks of French voile in which tucks play a big part in the two colour effect. One pale pea-green voile, embroidered in beige thread, has several rows of tucks round the bottom of the skirt, alternately beige and green. Salmon pink is trimmed with pale corn colour. Here the tucks are placed at the sides and are about four inches wide, alternately salmon and corn. A deep square panel of corn embroidered in the other colour is inset in the front of the bodice.

Among the Silk Frocks.

Among the silk frocks is a delightfully simple and chic dress of shell pink crepe de chine trimmed with drawn thread work. One of the new check silks, which are so fashionable this season, in mauve green and beige, makes a sleeved frock which is interesting on account of the pleated skirt, the pleats being inset at different heights giving a crenelated edge to the bodice. Plain green collar and cuffs complete the small effect.

SALE OF SUMMER FROCKS.

As a new shipment of printed cotton and organdie frocks is expected shortly at the DOLLY VANDOR HAT SHOP, those already in stock are being offered now at reduced prices from \$10.50 to \$12.50, in order to make room for the new comers. There are some very charming little garments of printed cotton broad cloth and muslin among them. By the way the shop is now open during the tiffin interval.



CHEZ PAMELA. INEXPENSIVE FROCKS.

Pamela is showing a collection of inexpensive summer frocks made of cotton voile or silk. Some of them have been made by Madame Louise from the dress lengths, which arrived a short while ago from Paris, and they have the chic and excellence of cut which we have learnt to expect from her creations.



The new gypsy scarf kerchief can be very chic if rightly worn.

Plissé Frills.

Plissé frills play an important part in the summer mode. They appear round the hem of our skirts, on the end of jabots and ties, and round the cuffs, even some times round the arm holes of a sleeveless frock. They are to be found round the hem of a charming crepe de chine dress which has scarlet daisy heads printed in black. A plissé frill also runs up the side front of the skirt and edges the novel shaped jabot of the bodice.

A Half Cape.

The same little plissé frills follow round the scalloped hem of a dress of French voile, patterned in red, white and squares with a small flower design. An interesting feature of this dress is the little half cape, with scalloped edges, which appears in front of the bodice. A similarly patterned voile in blue and grey is used for another frock whose quaint simplicity is its charm. The shoulders are cut on a new "saddle" line running down half way round the arm hole.

Pink Crêpe de Chine.

A simple and charming little dress is made of shell pink crêpe de chine trimmed with narrow embroidered bands and small pearl buttons. Similar in line is a frock of beige silk patterned in a small red and blue design, and trimmed with bands of plain beige.



FROM LANE, CRAWFORD'S. SUMMER EVENING FROCKS.

Lane, Crawford's are showing a few most delightful frocks for summer evenings of tulle and nylon. They are really tunics, which need a nice foundation, but they have that great advantage of being inexpensive, and nearly every one has two or three slips already.



Little plissé frills play an important role in the summer styles.

Pink Nylon.

A lovely frock is carried out in pink nylon and tinsel stitchery. The skirt has two fairly full tiers, each of which is bordered by two rows of stitching in gold thread. A bird of paradise is lightly embroidered in the same thread on the right side of the bodice, and the frock is completed with a wide sash of the nylon.

Long Line.

A very graceful line is achieved in a dress of black silk net, which is also embroidered in gold thread. The gold is used to form bands of stitching on the bodice, a hip girdle, and a long V shaped piece, which runs down the centre front of the skirt. The skirt is very full and has the new rhythmic backward movement. Lemon net is similarly stitched in bands. But in this case the stitchery is of silk, graded from deep corn at the hem to almost white at the neck, and running in a cleverly arranged "sunburst" line from the left hip where a big bow of tulle is posed.

Beauvais Stitch.

The most lovely of all, I thought, is a frock of dull gold net woven with a narrow stripe. It is so cut that the stripe runs in the diagonal across the bodice and the skirt being circular—in a gentle curve round the skirt. A large cluster of flowers is embroidered in fine Beauvais stitch in pink, green, blue, and mauve, on the left hip, and to make a small posy on the right shoulder.

JOHN GILBERT in THE COSSACKS

with RENEE ADOREE ERNEST TORRENCE.

A stupendous spectacle of love and war! The thunder of galloping hoofs runs through it as the irresistible Cossacks sweep on to a stirring climax!

WILD! BARBARIC! FASCINATING!

AT THE **QUEEN'S** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

A SUPERB love lyric in which the enchanting little star of "7th Heaven" gives another remarkable performance!

JANET GAYNOR IN STREET ANGEL

With CHARLES FARRELL

AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

SIR JAMES BARRIE'S famous play brought to the screen in a wealth of colour, and told by an all Star cast!

"A Kiss For Cinderella"

with BETTY BRONSON, TOM MOORE

AT THE **STAR** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 5.30 & 9.20.

LITTLE HALOS.

CARE OF CHILDREN'S HAIR.

The care of children's hair is very important, particularly important is the correct care of little girl's hair because it will make so great a difference to her appearance when she grows up.

A seedling which is neglected will never grow into full beauty as a plant, and it is the same with hair. But besides this a lovely bright little halo adds enormously to the attraction of childhood.

In these days when nearly every little girl wears a bob it is even more important that her hair should be properly cared for. Careless or incorrect cutting can do a great deal of damage, it injures and weakens the hair, so that it loses the shine and vitality which is its chief beauty. As much harm can be done by wrong methods of washing and curling.

I suppose no mother, who cares for her children's health, omits to take them at least every six months to a dentist to see whether their teeth are in need of care, but the same mother who pays a fortnightly visit to a beauty parlour to have her own hair attended to, often leaves the care of her children's hair to the amah or at the best "any barber."

"She would not go to 'any barber' herself, for she knows that it may, take months to undo the damage caused by one careless cropping, waving or shampoo, but she often fails to realise that the same care is due to her children.

Many women in this Colony who realise the importance of proper care for little halos take their children regularly to the Dorelle Beauty Shoppe to have their bobs trimmed and occasionally for a shampoo. The lady barber in this shop has made a special study of children's hair, and you can safely rely on her judgment.

A HILARIOUS COMEDY OF MIXED MATRIMONY!

WICKEDNESS PREFERRED

with LEW CODY AILEEN PRINGLE GEO. K. ARTHUR COMING TO THE **QUEEN'S** SUNDAY & MONDAY



A Welcome Visitor at any time in every household. Every Bug, Flea, Beetle, Moth, Fly, etc., dies once it has come into proper contact with **KEATING'S**

A THIRD OFF ALL OUR BATHING COSTUMES



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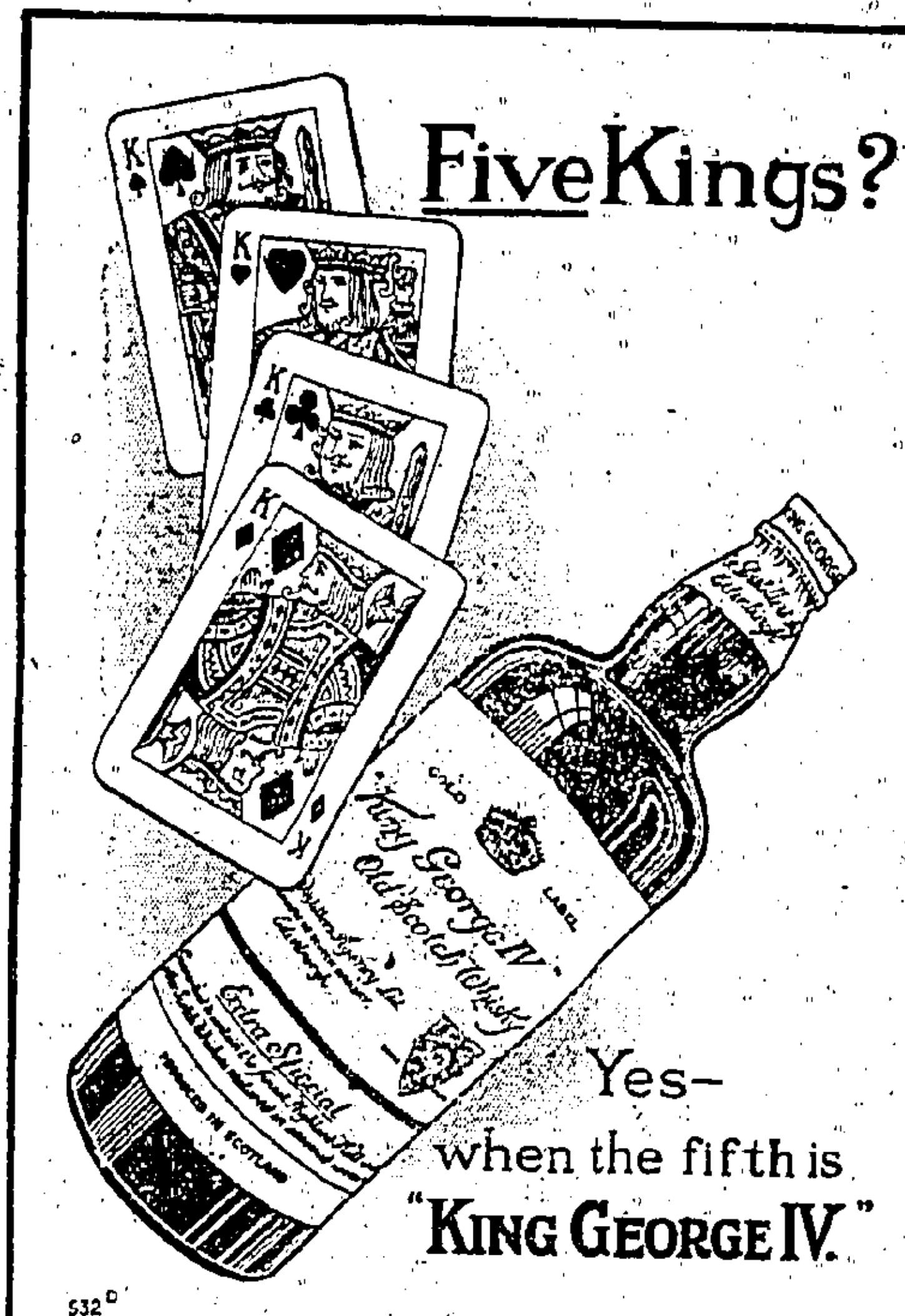
USUALLY \$7.50 & \$8.50 **\$5.00**

USUALLY \$10.50 & \$11.50 **\$7.50**

USUALLY \$13.50 & \$14.50 **\$9.50**

SIZES 32 TO 48 INCHES
BUY TWO SUITS—
KEEP ONE SPARE.

Mackintosh's



Five Kings?

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when the fifth is
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CALL AND INSPECT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONG KONG.

BY MAIL, WIRE, AND WIRELESS.

Bolton.—At Bolton, John Taver-
ner, 41, a chartered accountant,
was charged with stealing £3,500,
the money of the Bolton Infirmary,
and was remanded in custody.

Sedham.—Lord Londonderry at
Sedham Harbour presented certi-
ficates and silver crosses from the
Boy Scouts' Association to four
Scouts for gallantry in life saving
at Sedham Harbour in March.

Colchester.—Having had very
little rain since October, the 800 in-
habitants of Keadby, a Trentside
village, are almost entirely without
water. Drinking water has to be
brought to the village in the
tenders of railway engines.

Enfield.—Leonard Wright, 50, a
director of the Ponders End Flour
Mills, was fined £10, and ordered
to pay £1 is. costs, at Enfield
Police Court for being drunk while
in charge of a motor-car. He was
arrested after a collision with an-
other car.

Broadstairs.—While helping to
remove a motor-car from a burn-
ing garage at Reading-street,
Broadstairs, Frank Thomas Mac-
kett, aged about 32, a grocer's
assistant, was overcome by the
fumes of burning rubber and died
in the street.

Glasgow.—A grey skate of
exceptional size, which was cap-
tured in a cod net at Balloch Bay,
Millport, Firth of Clyde, has been
sent to the Natural History De-
partment of the Royal Scottish
Museum, where a cast in natural
colours is being prepared.

London.—Mrs. Mary Ann Turn-
penny, of Wandsworth-road, Clap-
ham, was at Wandsworth County
Court awarded £400 compensation
in respect of the death of her hus-
band following an injury to his
finger while working for the Pro-
jectile and Engineering Company,
New-road, Battersea.

Santa Fe.—A national broad-
casting station has been opened at
La Paz, Bolivia, but so far results
have not been very good owing to
technical difficulties and the inces-
sant electrical storms in the Andes.

Lausanne.—It is announced that
the condition of Miss Betty Coate,
the schoolgirl whose skull was
fractured in a motor accident near
Lausanne on Easter Monday, has
so much improved that her com-
plete recovery is now almost cer-
tain.

Paris.—The Avenue du Bois de
Boulogne in Paris, leading from
the Arc de Triomphe to the Bois de
Boulogne, ceased to exist as such
when the plates bearing its new
name, the Avenue Foch, were affix-
ed.

Milan.—Signor Grandi, the
Italian Under-Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs, arrived at
Durazzo on from Bari in the light
cruiser Brindisi, which was escorted
by Italian destroyers. Signor
Grandi, is on an official visit to
Albania.

Quebec.—According to the latest
figures it appears that of the Com-
mon stock of the Canadian Pacific
Railway, 42.91 per cent. is held in
the United Kingdom and 17.50 per
cent. in Canada, as against 33.06
per cent. held in the United States.
Of the Preference stock, 98.37 per
cent. is held in the United King-
dom.

Bombay.—At Peshawar Field
Marshal Sir William Birdwood,
the Commander-in-Chief, opened
the new Lady Reading Provincial
Hospital, built at a cost of nearly
£50,000 on land given by the
Military Department with a con-
tribution from the Municipality of
half the expenditure.

Madrid.—Captain Horacio Vá-
quez and Captain Lucio Luiza-
ga, of the Bolivian Air Force, have
left Berlin with the intention of
buying an aeroplane and flying
from Berlin to La Paz, via Seville,
Senegal, Port Natal (Brazil), and
Rio de Janeiro. The Bolivian
Government is contributing £10,000
towards the cost of the venture.

Ottawa.—The Canadian Pacific
Railway has applied for Parlia-
mentary authority to construct 13
new branches and extensions of a
total of 1,200 miles, and proposes
to begin work as conditions war-
rant, on 11 other branches and ex-
tensions totalling 368 miles for
which Parliamentary authority has
already been obtained.

Berlin.—It is officially announced
that the deficit on the International
Press Exhibition at Cologne last
year is approximately 1,500,000m.
(\$75,000), apart from the cost of
erecting the exhibition buildings,
which amounted to 18,000,000m.
(\$900,000), which will be paid off
by the municipality at the rate of
£50,000 annually for 10 years.

Numerous representatives of
the Reichs Government, Prussia,
German and foreign universities
and Academies attended the
opening of the "Harnack House,"
which is intended to be a modern
guest-house for foreign scientists.
Situated in its own
spacious grounds, remote from the
noise of the city, it contains a
number of apartments, reading
rooms, and a few larger halls where
visitors may hold lectures or
conferences with their German col-
leagues.

"WHAT MAN BORN OF WOMAN —"

COUNSEL'S SMART RETORT
IN BANK CASE.

SUMMING-UP AND VERDICT
TO-DAY.

The whole of the seventeenth
day's proceedings yesterday in the
Government action against the
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank
for the recrediting of \$260,000 on
the ground that payment was made
on alleged forged Treasury cheques,
was occupied by the final address
to the jury by Mr. Eldon Potter,
K.C., counsel for the prosecution.
Mr. Potter submitted that the
main issues in the case were whether
the cheques were forged or not,
the alleged participation of Tsang
On Wing, and whether Tsang and
Cheung knew that the cheques had
been fraudulently extracted from
the books. The outstanding facts
were the theft of 60 cheque forms,
three of which were admittedly
the disputed cheques, and the three
points in Mr. Black's signature on
the disputed cheques and which
could not be found in a single
genuine cheque out of 16,000.

Silence of the Tomb.

Mr. Jenkin had spoken of Tsang's
silence and had described it as the
silence of the tomb, but had left
the vital facts untouched. The
three disputed cheques, were on
stolen forms which in itself, would
be a presumption of forgery. It was
an amazing position that counsel for
the defence could not provide an
answer which would fit in with the
theory of the genuineness of the
cheques.

Why were 60 cheques stolen?
asked Mr. Potter. He went on to
say that his Lordship had supplied
the answer in one of his questions—
that it would be inevitable that a
forger would spoil some. Did it
not all fit in with the Government's
case? asked counsel.

He submitted that if Tsang was
"in the swindle" there was no
need to steal cheques. After re-
ferring to Tsang's education and 14
years in the Government service,
counsel asked if the man's demean-
our throughout the proceedings had
been that of a hardened criminal,
as was made out by the defence.

Had Tsang been in the swindle,
why did he remain in Hong Kong
with the prospect of arrest and
conviction being inevitable? The
jury was asked to believe that
Tsang wrote the cheques and still
remained on the chance of being
able to persuade the judge and jury
that the writing was a forgery. It
had been suggested by the de-
fence that in writing the Mow Tung
and C.S.P. cheques, Tsang had
been trying to discover whether
disguised handwriting would pass
Mr. Messer. If that was so it was
remarkable that no attempt was
made to disguise his writing on the
three cheques.

The Trick Theory.

Dealing with the theory of the
defence that the signatures were ob-
tained by a trick, Mr. Potter said
that it was killed by the fact that
60 cheques were stolen. Not a
single thing had been suggested.
All that Yeo had to do was to
enter the witness-box and tell the
jury what the trick was, and the
whole of the Crown case would have
collapsed. Couple that with the
theft of the cheques and forgery was
clear.

If Mr. Jenkin had any trick
to disclose, continued counsel, he
would have done it before the pro-
secution witnesses at the Yeo trial.
The only suggestion which Mr.
Jenkin had been able to put forward
was that Mr. Messer and Mr. Black
signed cheques in blank. This was
"a beastly suggestion," said Mr.
Potter, and it had been denied by
the witnesses on oath. If Mr.
Messer, or anyone else, signed
cheques in blank, as alleged, they
deserved to be dismissed from the
Treasury at one hour's notice. Mr.
Messer's word had not been accept-
ed. It was a most serious charge
and had never been withdrawn.

Mr. Potter dwelt at length on
handwriting points, prefacing with
the remark that he could not be-
lieve that the art of forgery had
stood still and has made no ad-
vancement. He quoted a case at
Home where 43 bills were forged
and the learned Judge held that the
forgery was so good as to defy de-
tection.

(Continued on next Column).

"THE COSSACKS."

A TALE OF VIOLENCE
AT THE QUEEN'S.

JOHN GILBERT AND RENEE
ADOREE.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

The film "The Cossacks" has been
made from Tolstoy's novel of the
same name, and presents a rapidly
moving picture of violence and
bloodshed. It seemed to me to be
one of the few films which are a
good argument in favour of talking
pictures. Perhaps it would be in-
tolerably noisy, but the boisterous
action, which appears to be accom-
panied by shouts, ear-splitting yells,
and bellowing laughter, seems some-
how a little unconvincing enacted
by silent shadows. More especially
as quite a large part of the picture
consists of hand to hand rough and
tumble fighting in the hall dark.

Sitting in the orderly and silent
spectator of the Queen's I felt as
if the images of a half remembered
nightmare were passing before my
eyes, rather than as if I were living
for the moment in a Cossack village.
I suppose that the question of ex-
pense debarr'd the director of the
orchestra from giving an accompani-
ment from "Prince Igor" which
might, with the assistance of the
organ, have invested the picture
with more life.

However, "the talkies" are not
yet for Hong Kong, and "The
Cossacks" must be judged as a
silent film.

John Gilbert, Renée Adorée, and
Ernest Torrence have the leading
roles and all play well. Torrence
is the leader of a Cossack tribe,
Gilbert his son, who at the begin-
ning of the picture is a dreamy
poetic youth, and at the close a
fierce and boasting warrior. Renée
Adorée plays the girl whom Gilbert
loves, after his fashion. While the
Cossack men are away fighting with
their hereditary enemies, the Turks,
a young prince arrives in the village
from Moscow, having been sent by
the Czar, to choose a Cossack
bride. Naturally he chooses Miss
Adorée and trouble ensues when her
menfolk return.

Among the big scenes are a night
battle between Turks and Cossacks
which is as horrible as some of those
in "Intolerance" or "Ben Hur,"
and what I felt was an unnecessarily
terrible and realistic scene in which
the hero and his father are "tor-
tured by the Turks after having
fallen into their hands.

Against these are some wonderful
pictures of rocky landscape, and
scenes of real beauty in the Cossack
village. The glimpses—probably
fairly accurate—that the picture
gives of Cossack life are most inter-
esting.

"The Cossacks" is a film to see,
though one which had better be
avoided, perhaps, by nervous people
who do not care for scenes of
violence.

Tsang's Writing.

It was most remarkable that
Tsang could go into the witness-
box and bring forward 17 points of
difference which Dr. Shellshear had
admitted were points of great im-
portance. If cheques were signed
in blank why bother to imitate
Tsang's writing? Could the jury
accept that the presence of Yeo's
handwriting peculiarities in the dis-
puted cheques was a mere coinci-
dence? If so, it must be a miracle.

With regard to Mr. Messer's writ-
ing, counsel for the defence had
stated that "no man born of
woman" but Mr. Messer could have
signed the cheques. Counsel would
ask "What man born of woman
stole the cheques on which the
signatures appeared?" (Laughter.)

After dealing with points in Mr.
Messer's signature, Mr. Potter said
that there were points on which a
forger might trip up, and he had.
In Mr. Black's signature there were
three combinations which no trick
could produce, and added to that
there was the theft of the cheques.

Counsel quoted an extract from
a standard law book to show the
evidence of experts on handwriting
should be accepted with more cau-
tion than that of expert evidence
on other matters. He had no wish
to belittle Dr. Shellshear, for whom
he had the greatest respect, but
Dr. Shellshear could only be de-
scribed as a "young expert in hand-
writing."

Change of Opinion.

Counsel referred to Dr. Shellshear's
holding to one opinion at a
certain time and then changing that
opinion. He asked what value could
be attached to such evidence.

According to Dr. Shellshear, pen
pressure in Tsang's writing was not
existent at first. Yet they depended
on this later to prove their case!

Mr. Potter, in closing, stressed
the importance of the case to the
Treasury officials concerned,
and said that he would be surprised
if the jury brought a verdict against
these gentlemen. The evidence on
one side was overwhelming.
The case will be concluded to-day,
his Lordship announcing at the close
of the prosecution address that the
summing-up would not be lengthy.

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Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$23.00 per ton.

Delivered to Bowen Road and Lower Levels, \$21.00 per ton.

Delivered to Pokfulam Road, \$23.00 per ton.

Delivered to Kowloon, \$19.00 per ton.

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Orders should be sent in writing not by telephone at least 24 hours before the Coal is required.

All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Compro Order payable to "The Kailan Mining Administration."

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THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
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R.A.F. FLYING ACCIDENT.

AERODROME TOO SMALL?

"SLIGHT ERROR OF JUDGMENT"

The inquiry held at Kowloon Magistrate's into the deaths of three Chinese who were killed following an aeroplane accident outside the Kai Tak Aerodrome on April 27, was concluded yesterday.

One of the aeroplanes which had returned from escorting H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester on his de-
parture from Hong Kong on board H.M.S. Suffolk, overshot the bound-
ary fence of the Aerodrome in landing and crashed into a Chinese
matshed on the side of the road. Three Chinese who were nearby re-
ceived injuries from which they died.

Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith was Coroner and was assisted by a jury empanelling Messrs. Leonard Yates (foreman), G. B. Witcheil, and A. M. Silva. Inspector Phillips of the Kowloon City Police Station was in charge of the inquiry.

Squadron Leader L. G. Keeble, R.A.F. said that only one serious accident in landing had occurred since he had been at Kai Tak. That accident, however, was in no way due to the size of the Aero-
drome.

In No Danger.

In comparison with others at Home it was bigger than some. He did not consider that people stand-
ing near the boundary fence were in any danger. There was only one chance of an accident of this nature in every 10,000 landings.

Witness was questioned by the jury on the run allowed by the field on landing and said that Lt. A. O. Watson, who "piloted" the machine, could have landed much further back than he did. Ten aeroplanes could comfortably land together within five minutes of the first machine.

Jury—"Do you consider it dan-
gerous for the machines to land so close to dark?"—No danger what-
ever.

Witness agreed that there would be a far greater margin of safety when the extensions take place.

He would suggest, that in future permission be refused for the erection of high matsheds at this spot. Witness said it was quite a common thing for a plane to land and then suddenly take off again.

Coroner Sums Up.

Addressing the jury, the Coroner pointed out that it was their duty to give verdicts as to the cause of death, and whether they considered that there was gross negligence on the part of any person or persons concerned.

The Coroner: There was a wrong impression in the Colony that the aerial escort accompanied H.M.S. Suffolk beyond Lyeamoon Pass and that by the time the planes returned to the Aerodrome it was too dark to effect a proper landing. This had been exploded as untrue by the evidence. The flight had not gone beyond Kowloon Bay and when they returned to the Aerodrome it was 8.40 p.m. and it was not dark, although the light was beginning to fail. Lt. Watson could see the boundary fence clearly.

When Lt. Watson touched the ground in an attempt to land he was only about 200 yards from the boundary fence. He realised that he would not be able to pull up and

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

In connection with the 60th Birth-
day Appeal and Commemorations,
and the Diamond Jubilee Endow-
ment Fund, the following donations
have been paid or promised:—

Mr. Lee Thiam Seng (For- mosa)	\$1,000
Mr. Wee Tong Bo (For- mosa)	1,000
Sir Robert Ho Tung	1,000
Mr. Tjia Mah Yan (Sai-gon)	1,000
Anonymous	5,000
Mr. J. E. Joseph	1,000
The estate of the late Mr. Chan Kai Ming	1,000
Mr. Wong Kam Fuk	500
Dr. B. C. Wong	250
Mr. B. Wong	50
Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	500
The Canton Insurance Office	250
The Hong Kong Fire Insur- ance Office	250
The Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Beith	250
Mr. B. Pasco	20
Total	13,070

Note.—\$2,000 of the above has
been allocated to additional build-
ings. The following amounts have
also been received for buildings:—

Mr. Lee Ian Pit (Formosa)	\$200
Mr. Lee Ian To (Formosa)	200
Mr. Wee Chai Eng (For- mosa)	200
Mr. Wee Chai Gee (For- mosa)	200
Mr. Chan Wing Yung	100
Mr. Chan Shiu Yung	100
Mr. Wong In Kai	100
Mr. Hui See Fun	120
Mr. Kuan Sze Chiu	100
Mr. George Chow Che Kung	100
Mr. John Chow Che Ngai	100

he accordingly put on full throttle
in an attempt to rise. He was too
low to turn, and both his passen-
gers, Sergeant Kent and A. B.
Gibbs said that to take off again
was quite a feasible thing to do.
The pilot had only two alternatives
—to run into the fence or attempt
to take off again.

"I think it is almost impossible
to say which was the right thing to
do," said the Coroner. The speed
at which the plane landed has a
great bearing on the question. On
preparing for landing, a "plane we
learn, travels at 70 m.p.h. and at
about 65 when about to touch the
ground. Even after touching, it is
still travelling at 45 m.p.h. That
means with the fence 300 yards
ahead, the pilot had to think like
lightning and make up his mind
with great speed. As far as I can
see in this case, the error was more
an error of landing too far over.
Squadron Leader Keeble said he
might have landed 200 yards fur-
ther back. I submit it was only a
slight error of judgment. A
slight error of judgment in flight
may have very serious consequences
but the gravity of the consequences
cannot be regarded as a measure of
the responsibility.

The Verdict.

The jury retired and on return-
ing returned a verdict of death by
misadventure. They voiced an ex-
pression of sympathy with the re-
latives, with which the Coroner was
pleased to associate himself.

The jury also found that an
error of judgment affected the
landing and the pilot discovered
he had insufficient room too late to
take off again.

The jury suggested the following
rider to their verdict:—

"That in the opinion of the
jury, although the extent of the
Aerodrome is adequate for normal
purposes, the margin of safety is
too small and the work of exten-
sions should be accelerated as much
as possible.

"They consider in the meantime,
that flights of a considerable num-
ber of aeroplanes for demonstra-
tions should be avoided, as that is
likely to attract people unnecessary-
ly to the Aerodrome."

(Continued on next Column).

KWANGSI LEADERS TELL THEIR STORY.

REPLY TO THE KWANGTUNG MANIFESTO.

CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES.

THE ABOLITION OF UNEQUAL TREATIES.

DRAMATIC APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The following translation of a manifesto issued by the Kwangsi faction was delivered to the *Daily Press* Office last evening, with a request for publication, from the Trade Office of the Bureau of Construction of Kwangsi, which is situated in the Bank of Canton Building, Hong Kong.

We publish the manifesto for the information of our readers.

"FIGHTING AGAINST A TRAITOR."

The proclamation reads:—

Our Kuomintang, complying with the revolutionary ideals and the "Three People's" Principles laid down by our leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, in relations with foreign states and our own people, started anew the revolution a few years ago with the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi as a base of operation and finally unified the Nation. Since the people have confidence in the Party which is now carrying on the programme during this what we call a period of tutelage, all members should observe the rules and regulations of the Party and keep the faith and be honest to the people so that the Nation may be readily put in order and general peace and tranquility may prevail.

"During this transitional period, the destiny of the nation naturally falls upon our Kuomintang Party. The source of power of our Party lies in the principal of national centralization. The National Congress of party delegates is the supreme authority of the Kuomintang Party, and in creating this body, the principle of national centralization should be earnestly adhered to in order to comply with the desire of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen to complete the national revolution."

Violated Rules of Election.

Unfortunately, Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Organization Section of the Central Executive Committee, in calling for the Third National Congress of the Party, has violated the rules of election as provided by the regulations. He has not only named the delegates from among those nominated, but also directly appointed to the Congress many who had no right to be there at all. He shamelessly packed the whole Congress.

According to the rules, members of both the Central Executive Committee and the Central Supervisory Committee should have been elected by the congress of delegates. Chiang, fearing that the representatives on the committees to be appointed might not all be so obedient to him as desired, himself nominated the candidates in his capacity as chairman of the State Council and handed in a list of candidates to the Convention for action, thus usurping all the rights of the delegates.

In usurping the Party power, deteriorating the Party, and violating rules, Chiang has shown himself far more selfish, lawless and illegal than Yuan Shih Kai. It may be recalled that Yuan had called for a conference to amend the Provisional Constitution and Tuan Chi Jui, a conference for the National Rehabilitation, contrary to law.

Before the Third Congress opened recently, members of the Central Executive Committee and some senior members of the Party had questioned the procedure, and some local committees in the provinces of Hunan, Shantung, Shansi, Kansu, Hupeh and Kwangsi, protested against Chiang's action on legal grounds and in serious terms. To this, Chiang has not only turned a deaf ear, but he also dismissed the Party local committees of Hunan Province. Chiang's despotic and arbitrary actions have actually resembled those of Yuan Shih Kai, who first violated the Provisional Constitution and then made himself an emperor.

Sino-Japanese Incident.

The abolition of unequal treaties, one of the most important items of the programme elaborated by Dr. Sun, while it may not be successful at once, should be aimed at gradual realization. For the sake of carrying out internal strife, Chiang has suddenly settled the Tsinan incident with Japan to the detriment of China's interest, leaving alone unquestioned entirely the outrageous acts committed by the Japanese in violation of international law and sacred treaties.

The murder of Tsai Kung Shih (late Commissioner for Foreign Affairs) and the loss of lives and property suffered by the Shantung people was entirely ignored. Furthermore, the Nishi-Hara loans, the construction of the Tsinan and Jehol

Railway and the management of the Kiochow and Tsinan Railway, which were never recognised by former militarists, were accepted by Chiang in a secret treaty and understanding.

The question of the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung, anxiously expected by the whole nation to be adjusted without loss of rights and prestige, has just been settled against the interests of China. Also for the sake of internal strife, Chiang himself once requested for the postponement of the enforcement of the treaty. Chiang appears to have been so reckless and cold-blooded that he would betray the whole nation for his own advancement and interest.

For the last two years, Chiang has solely held the reins of government, employing incompetent relatives, encouraging bribery, and making government scandalously notorious. The receipts and expenditures of the National Treasury have never been made public, and government auditing has never been carried out. The reason is that he is involved in it for heavy amounts. Despite advice and criticism, his living at public expense has been most unwholesome.

Disbandment of Troops.

Since the unification of China, one of the most important acts for national salvation should have been the disbandment of superfluous troops. With this in view, commanding generals from various parts of China have in good faith come to discuss ways and means to carry out the proposed scheme. Yet Chiang, with malicious motive, has tried to put all national troops under his sole command in order to satisfy his desire to make himself all-powerful, emperor and everything.

He has also tried to follow the footsteps of emperors of the past, assassinating generals who have rendered valuable service to the nation and considering the nation his own property. He has unreasonably provoked civil war, disregarding the suffering of the people.

We have served in the revolution. We are of the opinion that the national unification would have been completed through the heavenly inspiration of the late Dr. Sun and with the hearty support of the people, had not Chiang come to disorganize it. We have fought a series of battles from the South to the North without mentioning our merits. For some time we have been aware of the fact that Chiang is merciless, ungrateful, and selfish by nature. Yet we have also expected that he may eventually be awakened by his many failures and that he would recognise national reconstruction as an important work after the revolution.

Therefore, we have shown him patience and rendered him assistance. Unfortunately, Chiang, considering himself exceptionally meritorious, has usurped the great privileges accorded to the Party and betrayed the country and made the people suffer misery and privation. Some senior members of the Party, in the name of all comrades, have often given him friendly advice, but he would pay no attention to it.

To Safeguard the Party.

Now, therefore, Fellow Members of the Central Executive Committee, Elders of the Party, Local Party Committees of all provinces, and all Public Organizations, let us express our views and lend ourselves to safeguard the Party from falling, and fight against the traitor. We are imbued with the principles of the Party and have decided to support the righteous and oust the wicked. Therefore, basing our action on revolutionary ideals, which we have cherished, we should again raise the flag of revolution and campaign on a large scale.

Fair play should control human conduct. Comrades from various parts and former colleagues, being able to distinguish legal from illegal and right from wrong, are expected to co-operate with us to eliminate the despot. Those who cherish the same ideas and fight for

(Continued on next Column).

MOTOR TAXATION.

"NO LEGISLATION YET."

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO FURTHER QUESTIONS.

In reply to questions put by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, the Colonial Secretary stated at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council that the Government does not propose to proceed immediately with legislation for the introduction of taxation of motor-cars as recommended by the Committee appointed to advise on the taxation of motor-cars. The report was published for general information and the Government is prepared to receive representations from interested parties.

Mr. Braga asked if the Government would keep in view a "very generally expressed opinion, to which prominence was given in a leading article in the *South China Morning Post* that one of the primary needs of the Colony is decentralisation, the possibility of an increase of bus fares, further rise in high cost of living, and the indirect blow at the free-trade policy of the Colony likely to result from the adoption of the Committee's recommendations.

The Colonial Secretary replied that the Government will bear the observations in mind.

Petrol Imports and Values.

Mr. Braga's next question was:—Does the Government realise that adoption of the recommendations of the Committee would be tantamount to increase the taxation on the average car in the Colony by over 80 per cent, thus tending to reduce the efficiency and excellence of the public service of motor-cars at present conducted by owner-drivers and discouraging, through enormously increased operating costs, private ownership?

To this, the Colonial Secretary replied that the Government has no proof of the correctness of the premises on which the Honourable Member based his pessimistic estimate of the effects of the proposals suggested by the Committee.

To the final question, with regard to the actual quantity of petrol imported into Hong Kong in 1928, and the estimated quantity and value thereof for 1929, the Colonial Secretary replied that exact figures are not available. The amount imported for local consumption in 1928 is estimated at 1,700,000 gallons. The estimated consumption in 1929 is 2,000,000 gallons. Values vary according to price. At the present retail price of 70 cents a gallon the retail values would be \$1,190,000 and \$1,400,000 respectively.

The common end are all faithful comrades of the Party.

Those who act otherwise will be considered as our common enemies. Of course, we shall not tolerate further betrayal to the Party. It should be further made clear that Chiang has also usurped the power of Government. He has always used the slogan "to support the Central Government." As we all know that the existing Central Government is under his exclusive control, it so follows that what people are asked to support is not the Central Government but only Chiang himself.

We are soldiers, and our only purpose is to fight against the traitor, drive away the corrupt elements from the Party, and save the people from further suffering and misery. As to the fundamental problems concerning the party and state, elders of the Party and all comrades are expected to work out according to popular decision following a lawful election for delegates to a legitimate Congress of party representatives, so that the rights of the rest of the membership may not be forcibly taken away by Chiang, but may be restored.

We are all tired of military activities after having fought so many battles. As soon as the traitor is eliminated and the common object realised, we shall resign from military duties and pursue serious studies to acquire new learning for further service to the Party and Country in the future.

In making this statement, we swear before our God on high.

(Signed) LI TSUNG JEN,
TSOW SHI CHENG,
TUNG SHI HOU,
TSEN SOO YAO,
LAI SING HAY,
YANG SEN,
HU TO TU,
LO TSE CHOW,
LI CHIA YU,
CHEN TIN ESIN.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

MR. BRAGA'S QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

"WELL-PAID" FIREMEN.

Captain Superintendent of Police T. H. King replied to questions put by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council dealing with the personnel of the Hong Kong Fire Brigade.

"Has the Captain Superintendent of Police had his attention drawn to the leading article in the *Hong Kong Daily Press* of May 7, alleging that the standard of efficiency among the rank and file of the fire brigade is low because nearly 50 per cent. of the force leave the service every year by dismissal, resignation or desertion, and is that statement accurate?" was one of the questions asked.

No Recruiting Difficulties.

The C.S.P. replied that he had "perused" the article mentioned. In 1928 the casualties through resignation, desertion and dismissal were 31, 14 and 21 respectively, making a total of 66. The authorised establishment (Chinese) in 1928 was 240. The casualties under the same head during 1927 were 11, 23 and 14 respectively, making a total of 48. The figures for 1929 up to April 30, are 5, 19 and 10 respectively, making a total of 34. It is thus seen that the casualties under the above heads approximate to 25 per cent. and not 50 per cent. of strength.

The following, Mr. King mentioned, is an extract from the annual report of the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, on the year 1927:—

"Recruits. The difficulty in connection with recruits for the Fire Brigade has now disappeared although vacancies are still of frequent occurrence owing to the ease with which men can leave the Brigade if they wish to do so, i.e., on one month's notice."

Up to the end of 1928 firemen were on a monthly engagement. It was then decided that, owing to the large number of men who left the Brigade, for one reason or another, after short periods of service, all Chinese members of the Brigade should be called upon to sign an agreement for five years service, and provide a security of from \$25 to \$100 for the keeping of the agreement. This accounts for the large number of resignations in 1929.

Members were given the option of resigning or signing a five years agreement. The places of these men have already been filled with the exception of seven, for these last places there are already seven candidates whose characters are at the moment under investigation.

The Wage Question.

The next question put by Mr. Braga was: "Is it considered that the wages offered to firemen are such as to attract suitable recruits to the service, and have any complaints regarding the wages paid been brought to the notice of the authorities?"

The C.S.P. replied that it is considered that the wages offered to the Chinese staff of the Fire Brigade, in comparison with the wages ruling in other branches of Government service, are adequate. In a report dated December, 1928, the Chief Officer wrote: "There have been several revisions of pay to the Chinese staff, and I consider that they are all, from Sub-officers downwards, well paid. I do not advocate any increase in emoluments over and above any granted generally to Chinese Government employees, irrespective of the departments they are working in."

Representatives of the various ranks of the Fire Brigade attended before the Salaries Commission which has recently concluded its sittings. No complaints regarding wages have been brought to the notice of the authorities.

Mr. Braga's third question on this subject was, "Besides the question of salaries, what other grounds, if any, exist for dissatisfaction with the conditions of service in the Fire Brigade Sub-department of the Police?"

The reply stated that the three principal causes of the casualties in the Fire Brigade are:—

- (a) the work entails a bigger physical strain than candidates anticipate.
- (b) the discipline, and confinement to station, which the work entails.
- (c) the ease with which a candidate could formerly obtain and discard \$20 a month and lodging.

(Continued on next Column).

POLICE CONSTABLE CHARGED.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF MISCONDUCT.

DEMANDING A BRIBE.

Before Major C. Willson at Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese constable was charged with misconduct. It was alleged that defendant claimed to be a Revenue Officer and that he demanded \$2,000 from a Chinese by threatening the latter with arrest for possessing Revenue wine labels.

Mr. T. Murphy, Assistant Director of Criminal Investigation, prosecuted and Mr. F. H. Loseby represented defendant.

Outlining the case, Mr. Murphy said that defendant was on 24 hours leave. His duty prior to that was searching passengers' luggage on the water front. Defendant intercepted a *Yoki* employed at the Lee On distillery in Yau-mai and demanded to search him, but nothing was found.

Defendant is then alleged to have demanded \$2,000 from the shop *Yoki* on the ground that the latter had carried opium labels. He also threatened the *Yoki* with violence. A little bargaining took place, at the end of which defendant agreed to accept \$400. The two men went to the Lee On shop, where the *Yoki* communicated with other members of the firm, who in turn sent a telephone message to the proprietor in Hong Kong.

The Revenue authorities were communicated with and later defendant was intercepted in Yau-mai by Revenue Officer Young. Defendant is alleged to have "made a dash for it."

Mr. Murphy stated that after defendant was caught, he was dealt with departmentally and inquiries were made. Defendant had been 19 years with the force.

Evidence was given by the *Yoki* of the Lee On shop after which the hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED "SQUEEZE" COLLECTOR.

ECHO OF RECENT SCANDAL.

Mr. N. L. Smith presided in the first Court at Central Magistracy, yesterday and heard the case in which a Chinese was charged with obtaining \$3.40 from four hawkers by false pretences.

Accused was alleged to have asked each one of the four hawkers whether he was paying any money to the plain-clothes constables attached to the Hawkers' Department of Police Headquarters.

When a constable gave evidence, accused alleged that he was the man who had instructed him to collect the tea money, but this was denied.

The accused alleged that another constable had told him that if he did not want to be arrested for hawking without a licence he would have to collect tea money for him from hawkers near Wing Lok wharf.

Witness alleged that he handed to him all the money he received. The Magistrate decided that the prosecution's case was "shaky" and discharged the accused.

BIAS BAY PIRATES.

POLICE WARNING.

Hong Kong Police have received the following information:—

A gang of twelve pirates, ages between 20 and 40 years, all natives of the Bias Bay area, left Bias Bay on the 3rd May, for Swatow. They will go to Singapore for the purpose of committing a piracy.

As to (a), most of these casualties cannot be avoided; it sometimes happens that a man is prepared to continue in the Brigade, but the Superintendent has to turn him away, after trial, because he has not the requisite physical strength.

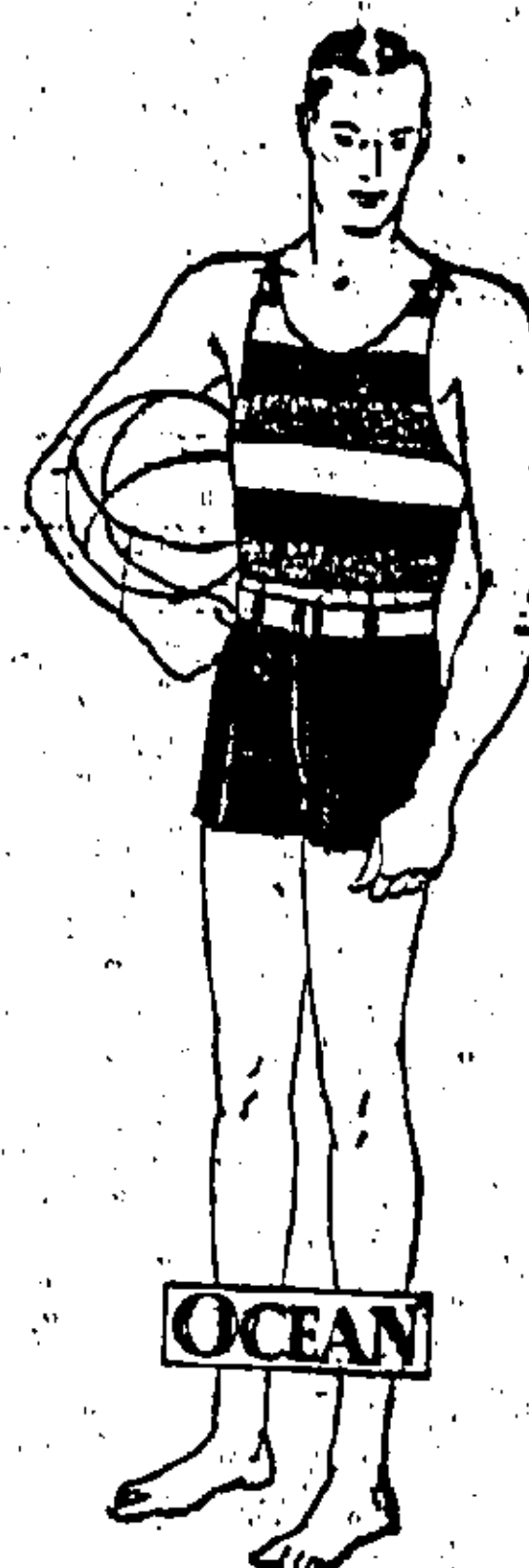
It is a debatable question whether higher pay would overcome this difficulty. Higher pay might attract a more intelligent class of candidate, but it is highly probable that he would possess a lower standard of physical strength and nerve.

(b) The Chinese mind does not take kindly to Fire Brigade discipline. The demands of their duty are recognised by the grant to firemen of 24 hours leave every six days.

(c) This difficulty has been met, it is hoped, by the institution of a five years agreement.

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SALLY OF MY DREAMS

5280 { GLAD RAG DOLL
SHOUT HALLELUJAH

5281 { MY ANGEL
I'M CRAZY OVER YOU

5282 { I'M SORRY SALLY
OLD MAN SUNSHINE

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Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY, 1929, All Departments will be CLOSED. The Hong Kong Dispensary, Dispensing Department, will be OPEN for Dispensing Prescriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
Hong Kong, 16th May, 1929. [704]

V. R. C.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will take place at the V.R.C. at 8 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, MAY 22ND, 1929.

C. J. COOKE,
Hon. Secretary,
7803] VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES, 1911.

THE N. T. CONCESSIONS, LIMITED.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., PRINCE STREET, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 22ND DAY OF JUNE, 1929, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON precisely, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of laid before such Meeting and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

"That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of Five Years from the date of the solution of the Company."

A. RITCHIE, ca.,
Liquidator.
Hong Kong, 17th May, 1929. [780]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTING OF PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 20th INSTANT (Wednesday).

Hong Kong, 14th May, 1929. [779]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF VOTING MEMBERS will be held in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, HONG KONG CLUB ANNEX, on FRIDAY, 17TH MAY, 1929, at 5.10 P.M.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 30th Apr., 1929. [7718]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 18TH MAY, and on MONDAY, 20TH MAY, 1929, commencing at 3 P.M.

The First Ball will be rung at 3.30 P.M. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members Enclosure.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LYNSTED & DAVIS, at \$5.00 Each Per Day Up to FRIDAY, 17TH MAY, 1929.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members Enclosure will be \$2.00 Per Day.

Each Member can obtain, upon Application to the SECRETARY, Badges for Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge. Bookmakers, Tie Tac Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during Race Meetings.

NO CHILDREN ALLOWED IN EITHER ENCLOSURE ON ANY PRETEXT. [7780]

KAI TACK MOTOR BUS CO.

(1926), LTD.

ROUTE No. 4.
COMMENCING on TUESDAY, MAY 21ST ROUTE No. 4 will be extended to YAU MAI TEET. That Portion of the New Route West of the Junction of GASCOIGNE and JORDAN ROADS will be as follows:—JORDAN ROAD, CANTON ROAD, KANSU STREET, YAU MAI TEET, PUNGLING SQUARE STREET, NANTAN ROAD and GASCOIGNE ROAD, Between GASCOIGNE ROAD and Kowloon City the Route will remain Unchanged. The Service will be as under:—

From Kowloon City.
8.30 a.m. To 8.30 a.m. (Every 10 Mins.)
6.30 a.m. To 11.45 p.m. (Every 5 Mins.)
11.45 p.m. To 12.25 a.m. (Every 10 Mins.)

From YAU MAI TEET.
5.50 a.m. To 6.50 a.m. (Every 10 Mins.)
6.50 a.m. To 11.45 p.m. (Every 5 Mins.)
11.45 p.m. To 12.45 a.m. (Every 10 Mins.)

L. C. F. BELLAMY,
General Manager.
May 15th, 1929. [7300]

INTIMATIONS.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Underigned on THURSDAY, the 23rd MAY, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 23rd MAY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents,
Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. [7734]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, UNION BUILDING, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 24TH MAY, 1929, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1928, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 6th MAY to 24th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929. [7721]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, UNION BUILDING, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 24TH MAY, 1929, at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1928, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th MAY to 24th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929. [7722]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, UNION BUILDING, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 24TH MAY, 1929, at 11.20 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1928, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th MAY to 24th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st May, 1929. [7723]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1929.

THE Board having declared An INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two Shillings Per Share, Free of Income Tax, for the Year ending 30th JUNE, 1929, Holders of Shares and Holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their Dividends on present Coupon No. 34 of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—

The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
The Bank of Communications.

Payment will be made in either Dollars or Taels, as the Holder may wish, at the Paying Rate of Exchange of the Day.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

P. C. YOUNG,
General Manager.
[7779]

POO ON HERBES CO.

Continue to suffer when you use POO ON HERBES are within your reach—Pimples, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many other Diseases. No Drugs, Purely Chinese Herbs.

POO ON HERBES CO.,
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Tel. C. 5008

A
SUMMER
NECESSITY

Special

Magnum

Bottles

OF OUR

GENUINE

Eau de Cologne

of

Exquisite Aroma

Each \$2.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

"PEAK MANSIONS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation.

Five-Roomed and Six-Roomed APARTMENTS with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

Also PRIVATE GARAGES TO LET.

Situate at the Rear of PEAK MANSIONS.

Separate Compartments including Light and Water.

Apply to—
JEREMY FONGIER,
D'EXTREME-ORIENT,
4th Floor, FRANK BANK BUILDING.

TO LET.

"DURBAN HOUSE," No. 11, CAMERON ROAD, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.
[7768]

G. E. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on TUESDAY, the 21st DAY OF MAY, 1929, at 2 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of BROWN LAND at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July 1888, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Kowloon, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1234	Junction of Aping Street and Wong Chuk Street.	Locality	Measurements.				Content Square	Acre Foot	Upset Foot
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		\$	\$
			As per sale plan				About £,078	62	13,617

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.40 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone remains to the east of Japan. A depression covers Tongking.

Local Forecast:—S. or variable winds, moderate, cloudy, occasional rain.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4811.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, May 17, 1929.

WIRE-PULLING IN CHINA.

UPON no matter is it more difficult for the foreigner in China to form an authoritative judgment than upon the abilities and character of the leading personalities in the Republic. So inexplicable have been their

PROVISIONAL COURT
AT SHANGHAI.

FULL TEXT OF CHINA'S
NOTE.
RENDITION ASKED.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, May 18.
The Chinese Foreign Minister's
identical Notes to Britain, United
States, France, Netherlands, Nor-
way, and Brazil, on the question of
the Provisional Court at Shanghai,
read:—

"With reference to the former
Mixed Court established in the In-
ternational Settlement of Shanghai,
the former Ministry for Foreign
Affairs at Peking had repeatedly
protested to Ministers of the inter-
ested Powers and demanded its
rendition.

"In 1926 delegates were appoint-
ed by both sides to discuss the
question, but failed to arrive at
any proper and satisfactory agree-
ment.

"Although since a change has
been made in the judicial machinery
of the said settlement it is impos-
sible to gainsay the fact that the
position of the new Court is still
anomalous, and its system remains
confusing, being different from that
of the whole country.

"Inconveniences arising therefrom
have caused much complaint and
dissatisfaction on the part of the
people.

A Direct Appeal.

"In view of the increasingly cor-
dial relationship happily subsisting
between China and the Foreign
Powers it is necessary and oppor-
tune to exert every effort to bring
about a change compatible with the
needs of the present time.

"I have the honour, therefore, to
propose to Your Excellency, with
regard to the above-mentioned
judicial organ, to open negotiations
in all sincerity, and promptly to
make proper and satisfactory ar-
rangements in order to effect a final
settlement, so that the integrity of
China's judicial power may be main-
tained, and international goodwill
increased.

"I am also communicating with
the Ministers of other interested
Powers upon the same subject,
and shall be glad if Your Excellency
will kindly favour me with a reply."
(Signed) CHENG TING WANG.

WITHDRAWAL FROM
SHANTUNG.

ORDER WELL MAINTAINED.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 18.
Tsingtao advises that the
Japanese withdrawal from west
of Weihai has been completed,
while the Japanese forces between
Weihai and Tsingtao are with-
drawing steadily. Order is being
well maintained along the Shantung
Railway.

The first transport evacuating
Japanese troops from Shantung
sailed on May 15. The evacuation
will be completed by May 20.

SHANTUNG REVOLT
QUELLED.

ANXIETY ALLAYED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHEFOO, May 18.
In the past few days some fight-
ing has taken place at Hwanghsien,
where Chang Ching Kiu has de-
clared war against Yin Ying Chi.
The latter has now successfully
disarmed Chang Ching Kiu, and is
controlling the situation. A tele-
gram received by the U.S. Consul
reports that all is quiet.

Considerable anxiety was felt last
week regarding differences be-
tween Liu Chen Nien and Yin
Ying Chi, but these are said to
have been settled, and the latter
is proceeding to Tachow. Liu
Chen Nien will be in control as far
as Lungkow.

MISSIONARY RELEASED.

BANDITS DECIDE TO
FORGO RANSOM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 18.
The Rev. Harry Schwendener
who was carried off to
Szechuan with the Rev. Edgar
Truax (both belonging to the
Christian Missionary Alliance), was
bound and tortured, and confined
in a cave. A ransom of \$20,000 for
him was demanded. The Rev.
Truax was released on March 20
to get the ransom for his col-
league, who, however, was even-
tually released on May 13, without
any ransom being paid.

THE "YOUTH OF
BRITAIN."

SIR ALAN COBHAM'S
TOUR.
FLIGHTS FOR CHILDREN.
[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 18.
In a large De Havilland aero-
plane, Sir Alan Cobham starts to-
day on a three months' tour of
Great Britain, with the object of
arousing Municipal interest in fly-
ing in a hundred towns.

In addition to the flights which
will be given to the local authori-
ties, Sir Alan Cobham will be able,
through the generosity of an anonym-
ous donor, to give 100,000 free
flights to school children, and these
will range from 50 to 300 per town,
according to the basis of the school
population.

Sir Charles Wakefield yesterday
christened Sir Alan Cobham's air
liner "Youth of Britain," and, in
doing so, said that while the im-
mediate object of the tour was to
investigate landing ground possi-
bilities and demonstrate flying pro-
spects to all the larger towns in
Great Britain, the direct appeal
which would be made to boys and
girls would, in the long run, do
even more to assist Imperial
aviation.

The day would come, said Sir
Charles, when flying as a means
of travel and as a sport would be
an accepted commonplace of life.
Youth would herald that day, and
this tour would help enormously by
arousing the keenness and energy of
youth upon flying.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

MILITARY CONFERENCE.

(Industrial and Commercial Daily
Press.)

Many of Feng Yu Hsiang's offi-
cials have left Nanking, including
Hsueh Tu Pih, Ho Cha Kung, Li
Ming Chung and Shu Huang
Chuan.

Hsueh Tu Pih, the Minister of
Public Health, who left Nanking
recently, has telegraphed to Chiang
Kai Shek that he will remain at
Shanghai for the time being, and
that Lu Chung Lin, the acting
Minister of War (also Feng's man)
is unwilling to return to Nanking
on account of rumours which have
been in circulation of late. The
evacuation from Nanking of Feng's
men has aroused much attention.

It has been decided by the Cen-
tral Government to appoint Gen-
erals Chen Tiao Yuen and Fang
Chen Wu as chairmen of the Pro-
vincial Governments of Shantung
and Anhwei respectively, to re-
organise these two Governments.

A military conference was held by
General Ho Ying Ching at Hankow
on Wednesday with his commanders
and senior officers. The object of
this conference is unknown.

FENG YU HSIANG AND
NANKING.RUMOURS OF TROUBLE
STILL PERSIST.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 18.
Below Wushingwan on the
Peking-Hankow Railway, Nanking
troops are quartered, said to be
over 100,000 strong.

Both Feng Yu Hsiang and the
Nanking faction have been prepar-
ing for military operations. The
civil passenger service of the rail-
way at Hankow has been suspended
for three days.

Mr. Liu Wei Tsi, the director of
the Peking-Hankow Railway Bureau
at Hankow, explaining the suspen-
sion of the railway service, said
that the troops under Feng Yu
Hsiang destroyed a railway bridge
through a "misunderstanding" (as
previously reported).

Reported Clash.

It is rumoured in Nanking that
a clash has occurred between the
Nanking troops and Feng Yu
Hsiang's forces. This has been
strongly denied by Military Head-
quarters.

TIENTSIN EDITOR'S
DEATH.

MR. JOHN COWAN DIES
AT HIS DESK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TIENTSIN, May 18.
The death is announced of Mr.
John Cowan, editor of the North
China Daily Mail. Mr. Cowan was
sitting in his chair after tiffin and
was afterwards discovered to have
died at his desk.

THE KING'S JOURNEY
TO WINDSOR.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.
NOT TO ATTEND ASCOT
THIS YEAR.
[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 18.
His Majesty the King, looking
brilliant and well as the result of
his long sojourn on the South
Coast, left Craigwell House,
Bognor, for Windsor to-day, the
sixty-mile journey being covered in
two hours and twenty minutes. The
Queen accompanied him.

At every town and village in-
habitants were waiting to greet
Their Majesties.

By the King's wish, the chauffeurs
went slowly through every village,
and His Majesty bowed and raised
his hat to the enthusiastic cheers
of the villagers.

As the Royal car came up the
Castle Hill at Windsor, rose petals
were showered on the car from the
windows of the houses and these
rapidly covered its roof.

The King was obviously much
moved by the popular demonstra-
tion of interest in his welfare and
the delight at his recovery which
he witnessed.

At Windsor.

The cars stopped at the top of
Castle Hill, Windsor, where the
municipality had assembled, two
thousand school-children lining the
Castle wall waving Union Jacks,
while a thousand of the boys at
Eton College were inside the Castle
Gateway. They gave lusty cheers
as Their Majesties drove in.

It was officially stated at Wind-
sor Castle that the King had borne
the journey well and showed no
signs of fatigue.

The King and Queen will spend
the next few weeks quietly at the
Castle. Usually when the court is
held at Windsor, there is much visit-
ing, but during the King's present
stay, visiting will be modified on
the advice of His Majesty's doctors.

It is definitely stated that the
King will not attend the Ascot Race
Meeting which is the chief social
event of the season and takes place
in the middle of June. It is ex-
pected His Majesty will have re-
moved to Sandringham before then.

An Indian Appeal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
SIMLA, May 18.
The Viceroy has issued on All
India Thanksgiving Appeal to com-
memorate His Majesty's recovery.
The proceeds will be utilised for the
alleviation or prevention of sick-
ness and disease in India.

SULTAN OF JOHORE.

A MIS-STATEMENT
CORRECTED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 18.
The Colonial Office issues a cor-
rection of the statement in the
Press to the effect that the Sultan
of Johore might not be returning
to Johore.

The Colonial Office states that
this is entirely without foundation.
His Highness's short tour to
Europe, which he intends to be as
private as possible, is being under-
taken mainly on medical grounds
and he contemplates returning to
Johore towards the end of the year.

SOLDIERS QUELL
STUDENTS.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN RIOTS.

[British United Press.]

PEKING.—Military force has been
necessary to settle student troubles
in Peking universities which have
marred the end of the school year.
Acting on orders from Nanking, the
Peking garrison commander has
ejected by force the law students
who seized the buildings occupied
by the National Women's College,
and has persuaded the engineering
students to leave the buildings of
the former Bureau of Weights and
Measures which they had seized.

There has been friction between
students of the Law School and the
Women's College for several weeks.
The law students had been occupying
buildings which belonged to them,
and warned them to get out.

Defiant Girls.

The girls were defiant, however,
but one day the law students de-
scended in a body, and put the girls
out. The girls issued a long state-
ment to the Chinese press accusing
the men students of a curious lack
of civility.

The men students then settled
down, remaining in the buildings
day and night to keep the girls from
(Continued at foot of next column).

HAGEN BEATEN AT
MOORTOWN.

DUNCAN'S SUCCESS IN
MATCH PLAY.
NEGOTIATES A VITAL
"STYMIE."
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOORTOWN, May 18.
In the first round proper of the
1,000 Guinea Tournament, Geo.
Duncan (Britain) beat Walter
Hagen (America) by one hole.

Hagen opened with two wins,
Duncan stuffing his second shot at
the first hole, and taking three putts
from twenty yards at the next.
Duncan won the third, holing a
3-yarder. Hagen won the fourth,
but Duncan squared-at the sixth,
but being bunkered at seventh, be-
came one down.

He again squared the match at
the eighth where he holed an
8-yarder, and took the lead for the
first time at the twelfth. He lost
it again at the sixteenth when he
missed a 13-yard putt. The seven-
teenth was halved. Both played
great seconds at the eighteenth, and
Hagen, putting first, laid a stymie,
but Duncan cleverly negotiated a
13-yard putt and holed out to win
the match.

Other Scores.

Havers beat Faulkner, 3 and 2.
Davies beat Geo. Gadd, 3 and 1.
Twine beat Jurado, 3 and 2.
Jelly beat L. Cotton, 5 and 3.
Compton beat Boomer at the 11st.
C. Whitcombe beat T. Cotton, 2
and 1.

Dudley (U.S.A.) beat Sayner, 3
and 2.

Diegel (U.S.A.) beat Watrous
(U.S.A.) by 1 hole.

Ockenden beat Claude Gray by 1
hole.

Mitchell beat Robson by 1 hole.

Turness (U.S.A.) beat E. Whit-
combe at the 19th.

Horton Smith (U.S.A.) beat Barber
3 and 2.

J. J. Taylor beat Atkinson, 4 and 3.

Brews (S. Africa) beat Bradbeer, 2
up.

A. Young beat Hodson at the 21st.

LADIES' OPEN.

St. Andrew, May 18.
In fine weather before a large
crowd Miss Doris Park beat Miss
Enid Wilson at the 18th; Miss
Glenna Collett beat Mrs. Watson
3 and 2; Miss Wethered beat Miss
M. Gourlay 7 and 5; Mrs. Guedalla
beat Miss Pyman 3 and 2.

ELECTION CANDIDATES.

The executive of the Eastbourne
Liberal Association have decided to
invite Mr. Clive Burt, barrister, to
become Parliamentary candidate for
the Eastbourne Division. The
other prospective candidates are
Mr. Edward Marjoribanks (C.),
Councillor R. S. Chatefield (Lab.),
and Mr. Percy Hurst (Ind.).

At Mansfield the Labour Party
have decided to nominate as candi-
date Mr. Charles Brown, of Sutton-
in-Ashfield, who is at present the
Labour candidate for the Rushcliffe
Division.

Mr. Maurice Petherick, of Gled-
how-gardens, London, S.W., manag-
ing director of George Neame &
Co., London, has been selected as
Conservative candidate for the
Penryn and Falmouth Division of
Cornwall, in place of Mr. George
Picher, M.P., who is not seeking
re-election.

Mr. Charles Leslie Hale, a
solicitor, of Coalville, and the
youngest member of the Leicester
County Council, has been
adopted as Liberal candidate for
South Nottingham.

Mr. A. W. E. Wynne, of Messrs.
Farr, Wynne & Co., coal exporters,
and a member of the Swansea
Borough Council, has been unani-
mously adopted as prospective Con-
servative candidate for the Swansea
West Division. There will, in con-
sequence, be a three-cornered fight.

Mr. W. C. Morse, of Swindon, has
consented to be Liberal candidate
for the Weston-super-Mare Division
of Somerset. He sat in Parliament
for the Bridgewater Division in 1924.

Major J. St. G. F. Desperer-
Robertson has been adopted pros-
pective Conservative candidate for
West Islington, which he represented
in the House of Commons in
1922-23.

The Bath Liberal Association
have unanimously selected Mr. S.
R. Daniels, the Liberal candidate
at the by-election, to consent the
seat at the General Election. The
Bath Labour Party has decided to
invite Mr. Desmond, who was the
Labour candidate at the by-election,
to contest the seat a second time,
and the present member, Mr.
Baillie-Hamilton (U.) has stated
that he intends to stand again.

returning. The latter appealed to
Nanking, and finally the order came
for soldiers to put out the law stu-
dents.

These incidents are simply an-
other indication of the unrest which
has been prevalent in the Peking
universities all the year.

MINERS. ISSUE A
MANIFESTO.

"AWAY WITH THE TORIES."
APPEAL TO BUSINESS
PEOPLE.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 18.
The Miners' Federation has
issued a manifesto in the course of
which it urges the miners to
"seize this priceless opportunity"
of striking a blow at the authors
of their sufferings, and to show by
their votes, their detestation of the
Tory Government, which the
manifesto declares, became the
Executive of the coal-owners in
1928.

The Federation also appeals to
shopkeepers and business people to
make a common cause with the
mineworkers and to help to give
the Labour Party an opportunity
of succeeding where the older
parties have lamentably failed.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, speaking
at Newport, said that foreign
nations must not expect Great
Britain to do all the disarming and
all the debt-paying. That was not
the spirit of the League of Nations
Covenant.

They had all got to march to-
gether, he declared, adding that
Britain was marching with the
quickest, but that the other nations
could not lag behind indefinitely.

Results Later, this Year.

With the huge increase in the
electorate and the consequent mil-
lions more votes to count, it is
expected that fewer election results
will be announced on polling night,
and even these will be later than
in previous years.

Furthermore, as this is a
"summer-time" election, the poll-
ing hours may be extended one
hour in boroughs and industrial
divisions. This is a further reason
why the authorities in many con-
stituencies may postpone the count-
ing till May 31.

"LORD HIGH EVERYTHING."

ONE-MAN GOVERNMENT AT
MUKDEN.

PEKING.—The rapid development
of a "one man government" at
Mukden, with Chang Hsueh Liang,
son of the late Chang Tso Lin, as
"Lord High Everything," is re-
ported by competent observers who
have just returned from the capital
of Manchuria.

Since the assassination of Yang
Yu Ting, the "Young General" has
chief aide, Chang has not
trusted any of his subordinates,
these observers report, and insists
upon every important affair pass-
ing through his own hands. The
young man works from twelve to
sixteen hours a day at his self-
appointed task.

It is declared that no-one cares
to challenge his authority at
present, and if his health
continues good, he will probably
succeed in holding the reins in
his own hands for some time. He
has broken himself of the opium-
smoking habit which threatened to
make a nervous wreck of him
shortly before his father died a
year ago.

Friendly Toward Japan.

The Young General's rule, how-
ever, does not extend to the other
provinces of Manchuria, which are
practically independent of Muk-
den, these observers state. But the
provincial warlords are not particu-
larly ambitious, and are willing
to rule their own provinces with-
out extending their sway if Muk-
den leaves them alone.

The Japanese, who have large
interests in Manchuria, are de-
clared to be satisfied with the present
state of affairs, and are not at-
tempting to interfere with the
Young General. Chang appears
disposed to permit the Japanese
to operate their railway, the South
Manchuria, and the mines and
factories connected with it. There
is less friction among the various
elements in Manchuria than at any
time in recent years.

How long this agreeable state of
affairs will last seems to depend
entirely upon Chang Hsueh Liang.
He has told several foreign friends
recently that he has no ambition
to seek additional territory in
China proper, believing that Man-
churia offers an ample field for him
to work in.

While Manchuria is considered
the most prosperous and orderly
section of China, some districts are
suffering greatly from bandits and
opium-growing. An American mis-
sionary, Charles Leonard, in a recent
report to the Peking Leader, states
that opium is being grown over a
large part of Heilungkiang pro-
vince, by order of the officials, who
collect a large tax on the crops,
and that opium-smoking is per-
mitted everywhere. Mr. Leonard
believes that opium-growing is
largely responsible for banditry, as
the bandits are organized to seize
opium, which is readily shipped
and sold.

FIRE HOLOCAUST
IN AMERICA.

CLEVELAND HOSPITAL
GUTTED.
FATAL GASES.
[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 18.
The city has been plunged into
an appalling nightmare as the re-
sult of a terrific explosion in the
X-ray room of a local clinic that
was followed by a fire which
speedily enveloped the building.
The death toll is estimated at 93.

Dreadful Scenes.

The disaster is one of the most
terrible experienced in America for
many years.
Most of the dead were patients,
but it is believed that they also in-
clude some doctors and nurses.
The explosions occurred among
the X-ray films and stores in the
basement. Several tanks of com-
pressed oxygen blew out as the re-
sult of the heat, adding to the in-
tensity of the flames.

Bromine gas from the films was
released in dense brown clouds
which burned out the sensitive
tissues of the mouth, nose, and
lungs, causing the victims to bleed
profusely.

Famous Institution.

Cleveland Clinic and Hospital is
one of the most famous institutions
in the United States. The staff
comprises many physicians and sur-
geons of international repute, the
chief-in-charge being the world-
famed surgeon George W. Crile.

Heroic Deeds.

The disaster evoked a heroic
response from the staff, upon whom
the catastrophe burst at a very
busy period, when the hospital was
crowded with patients.

Nurses and doctors, amid stifling
heat and suffocating fumes, carried
out scores of patients, many of
whom were already dead.

A passing lorry-driver seized a
gas mask from a fireman. He dash-
ed into the flames and rescued 20
patients before he collapsed.

A taxi-driver similarly interven-
ed and rescued 30.

A dozen patients who were cut
off, were hoisted by doctors and
nurses through a skylight roof and
frantic efforts were made to reach
those marooned by means of lad-
ders. They were ultimately rescued
by firemen.

Dr. Crile also escaped to safety.



Building-up
Energy and
Robust Health



MEERY and happy—full of energy
and romping fun—every father
and mother delights in this evi-
dence of glorious health.

The energy and vitality children are so
prone to spend have to be made
good from the energy-creating elements
to be obtained only from nourishment.
The children are growing—physically and
mentally—and nourishment is essential
for healthy growth.

During the growing years of childhood
more nourishment is necessary than
ordinary food contains. Children need
"Ovaltine" as their daily beverage, for
this delicious food beverage supplies con-
centrated nourishment in an easily
digested form.

"Ovaltine" is prepared from the richest
of Nature's tonic foods—malt, milk and
eggs. It contains a superabundance of
the nutritive elements which build up
brain and body and create energy and
vitality.

Make "Ovaltine" your children's daily
beverage. Note their increased energy
and vitality, and see on their cheeks the
glow which comes only from the enjoy-
ment of perfect health.

Children specially need "Ovaltine"
at the beginning of the winter. It will
build up a rich reserve of health and
energy—thus enabling them to resist
colds and epidemic infections, and
keeping them in robust health in
spite of unpleasant winter conditions.

OVALTINE
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body
[L.A.P. 13]

SPANISH SOCCER VICTORY.

AMAZING SCENES IN MADRID.

ENGLAND BEATEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, May 15. An International Association football match was played here before a most enthusiastic crowd. The ground could have been filled twice over. As it was there was a queue a mile long, 40,000 persons being present.

Spain beat England by four goals to three.

At half-time England, which was represented by a strong international side, led by two goals to nil. There was intense excitement when Spain levelled up the scores five minutes from the finish.

The crowd surged on to the pitch and endeavoured to embrace the scorers, but they were chased off by Civic Guards with drawn swords.

The crowd repeated the scene when Spain scored the winning goal just before the finish, but the Police drew a cordon round the pitch and the Civic Guards escorted the Spanish players from the field to the dressing room, which they guarded.

HOME RACING.

MR. JINKS BEATEN.

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, May 15.

Prominent candidates for the Derby contested the race for the Newmarket Stakes run at Newmarket over a mile and a quarter.

In an exciting finish Lord Derby's Hunters Moon beat Major McCalmont's Mr. Jinks by the shortest of heads, Lord Rosebery's Midlothian being third, only a short head behind. They, of course, carried level weights. Betting:—

7 to 2 agst. Hunters Moon
5 to 4 on Mr. Jinks
6 to 1 agst. Midlothian

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF!

HONG KONG.

May 16, 1929.

THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, HONG KONG.

SIR, I am pleased to say I have found lucrative employment through the medium of your valuable Advertising Column.

Your faithfully,

Box 7771.

[The original is on file in our office.]

WHY NOT YOU?

SNOOKERED!

COLONIAL SECRETARY AT SPORTS CLUB.

There was a large number of prominent gentlemen of the Colony in the Sports Club, King's Building, last evening, on the occasion of the opening of the new Billiard Room. The table was presented to the Club by Mr. Ho Kom Tong, O.B.E., the successful racehorse owner, to commemorate his recent winning of the Hong Kong Derby with "President Hall."

The Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), performed the opening ceremony by partnering Mr. Ho Kom Tong in a Snooker Match.

Mr. Southern said the Secretary and Committee of the Club had honoured him with the privilege of taking part in the first game. Not knowing the ability of Mr. Ho Kom Tong at billiards and knowing that he himself would take an hour and a half to make a 100, the speaker suggested a game of snooker. (Laughter.) He concluded by remarking that he could only say that the Club was very thankful indeed to Mr. Ho Kom Tong for presenting the table. (Applause.)

The game resulted in a win for Mr. Southern and his partner.

H.K. VOLUNTEER CORPS.

COMMANDANT'S ORDERS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., O.B.E., COMMANDANT.]

No. 20/29.

1.—King's Birthday Parade.

All ranks of the Corps are reminded of the King's Birthday Parade which will take place on the Cricket Ground during the forenoon of June 3, 1929. H.E. the G.O.C. has expressed his special wish for a full turn out of the Corps and the Commandant asks all to keep the date free.

2.—Holidays.

Monday, May 20 (Whit-Monday) and Friday, May 24 (Empire Day) will be observed as holidays, no parades will be held on those days.

3.—Corps Band.

There will be a full band practice for the King's Birthday Parade at 5.30 p.m. sharp on Tuesday, May 21, at Volunteer Headquarters. Dress: Multi.

4.—Engineer Company.

Friday, May 17, 1929. Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. to proceed to Kennedy Road Range for firing. Dress: Multi.

5.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Thursday, May 23, 1929. All ranks will parade at Race Course at 5.30 p.m. for Mounted Drill. Dress: Multi.

6.—Armoured Car Company.

CAR SECTION. Monday, May 27, 1929. Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. to proceed to Kennedy Road Range for Machine Gun Part I. Musketry. MOTOR CYCLE SECTION. Parades for the Motor Cycle Section will be discontinued until further notice.

7.—Machine Gun Company.

All ranks are requested to keep the morning of June 3, 1929, free for the King's Birthday Parade, full details later.

8.—Scottish Company.

Weekly parades will be discontinued until further notice. Reminder. A full attendance of the Company is expected to turn out for the King's Birthday Parade on June 3, 1929. All ranks should make a point of keeping this date free.

9.—Portuguese Company.

CHURCH PARADE. The Company's annual Church Parade will be taken place on Sunday, June 2, 1929. Particulars will be issued later.

10.—Strength.

The following recruits have been taken on the strength and posted as under:—

No. 1476 Pte. H. P. dos Santos, Portuguese Co., as from May 13, 1929.
No. 1477 Bandman F. Rosario, Corps Band, as from May 14, 1929.
No. 1478 Bandman S. F. de Pinna, Corps Band, as from May 14, 1929.

The following extracts from the Hong Kong Government Gazette dated May 16, 1929, are published for information:—

PROMOTIONS.

"H.E. the Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps:—

Lieut. Alistair Mackenzie to be Captain, to date from April 28, 1929.
2/Lieut. Henry Russell Forsyth to be Lieutenant, to date from April 20, 1929.
2/Lieut. Robert Keith Valentine to be Lieutenant, to date from April 21, 1929.
2/Lieut. Maurice Alfred Johnson, M.M., to be Lieutenant, to date from April 22, 1929.

RESIGNATION.

"H.E. the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of Captain Sir Eric Stuart, Taylor, O.B.E., M.D., of his Commission in the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, with effect from May 7, 1929."

14.—Promotions and Appointments.

NO. 2 PLATOON.
No. 1004 Lce-Sergt. A. Urghart, to be Sergeant, as from May 13, 1929.
NO. 9 PLATOON.
No. 1166 Lce-Corpl. F. A. M. Rosario, to be Lance-Sergeant, as from May 15, 1929.
No. 1098 Pte. P. M. Xavier, to be Lance-Corporal, as from May 15, 1929.
No. 1381 Pte. B. T. Gossano, to be Lance-Corporal, as from May 15, 1929.
No. 1397 Pte. J. M. Pinna, to be Lance-Corporal, as from May 15, 1929.

NO. 10 PLATOON.

No. 1178 Lce-Sergt. H. J. Silva, to be Sergeant, as from May 15, 1929.
No. 1135 Corpl. N. B. Maher, to be Sergeant, as from May 15, 1929. (Continued on next column.)

CURIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

KOWLOON 'BUS SMASH.

INDIAN BADLY INJURED.

A curious motor accident occurred in Nathan Road at 4.10 p.m. yesterday, as a result of which three motor 'buses were damaged, and two persons sent to Kowloon hospital, one of them with a severe head injury.

According to a report made to the authorities by the driver of motor 'bus No. 634, he was at the time driving about 70 feet behind motor 'bus No. 586. The 'bus in front suddenly stopped to pick up a passenger, and 'bus No. 634 had to be pulled up abruptly to avoid a collision.

Two other 'buses, Nos. 650 and 666, which were following behind, ran into the rear of No. 634.

According to the chauffeur who made the report, all three 'buses involved were damaged. 'Bus No. 586 (which was undamaged) belonged to the China Motor 'Bus Company and the others to the Kowloon Motor 'Bus Company.

A Chinese woman, 35 years of age and an Indian barber, named Nawab Khan who were travelling third class on 'bus No. 634, were both injured. The Indian was seriously hurt about the head.

The passengers of these 'buses, who were mostly people returning home from Hong Kong, had an earlier thrill. Apparently, a ferry crossing from Hong Kong to Kowloon, in swerving to avoid a fishing boat, scraped the ferry crossing from Kowloon to Hong Kong. There was no damage, however, and the boats were able to proceed. Considerable alarm was manifested by some of the passengers.

A KINEMA BALLOT.

70% OF WOMEN AGAINST "THE TALKIES."

Several surprising changes in public taste are revealed in tables of popularity of film stars compiled from a ballot arranged by Mr. Sidney Bernstein, proprietor of the group of London Kinemas. In 1928 the order of popularity of women stars was Dolores del Rio and Betty Balfour (bracketed together), Clara Bow, Esther Ralston, Vilma Banky, Florence Vidor, and Mary Pickford. In 1927 the order was Betty Balfour, Constance Talmadge, Laura La Plante, Norma Talmadge, Mary Pickford, and Pola Negri.

Among the men Ronald Colman still holds first place, followed by Richard Dix, Douglas Fairbanks, Adolphe Menjou, Syd Chaplin, and Charlie Chaplin. In 1927 Adolphe Menjou held second place, followed by Ivor Novello, Harold Lloyd and Reginald Denny.

There was a big majority of negative replies to the question "Do you welcome the advent of talking pictures?" Only 30 per cent. of women were for the "talkies" and 50 per cent. of men.

No. 1164 Lce-Corpl. A. J. V. Ribeiro, to be Corporal, as from May 15, 1929.

No. 1233 Pte. C. A. J. Ribeiro, to be Lance-Corporal, as from May 15, 1929.

No. 1178 Pte. A. E. Carvalho, to be Lance-Corporal, as from May 15, 1929.

No. 1327 Pte. H. R. Pinna, to be Lance-Corporal, as from May 15, 1929.

No. 1391 Pte. M. A. Silva, jr., to be Lance-Corporal, as from May 15, 1929.

No. 1303 Pte. J. J. Xavier, to be Lance-Corporal, as from May 15, 1929.

NO. 11 PLATOON.

No. 950 Lce-Sergt. J. A. Delgado, to be Sergeant, as from May 15, 1929.

No. 1249 Pte. J. C. Remedios, to be Lance-Corporal, as from May 15, 1929.

13.—Leave.

No. 701 Lce-Sergt. T. P. Saunderson, No. 7 Platoon, from June 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930.

No. 1233 Bandman V. G. Xavier, Corps Band, sick leave, from May 7 to July 6, 1929.

No. 1384 Bandman A. B. Souza, Corps Band, from May 8 to June 7, 1929.

14.—Struck off the Strength.

Having left the Colony:—

No. 1098 Pte. C. F. V. Rosa, No. 9 Platoon, as from January 18, 1929.

No. 1105 Pte. W. Wooding, Car Section, as from May 15, 1929.

No. 1378 Pte. T. A. Lewis, Car Section, as from May 15, 1929.

Hong Kong, May 17, 1929.

E. A. WOLFE MURRAY, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

NOTICE.

Machine Gun Company Rifle Club will meet at the Peak Range at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday, May 19.

INDIGNANT YOUTH.

AGITATING FOR "RATIONAL DRESS."

[British United Press.]

Moscow.—War on the "petty bourgeois foppery" of Paris fashions has been declared by the Communist Youth organisation, which has set itself the task of evolving "rational dress" for all occasions for the Soviet population. A workshop of rational dress has been started with a view to preparing models on an experimental basis for submission to the masses for discussion. Leading artists, physicians, psychologists and economists—including directors of the clothing industry—will be drawn into the ambitious plan for working out standards of dress.

Communist Youth Pravda, which has taken the lead in this matter, complains that the Soviet youth is running blindly after Paris styles. The Russian boys and girls, it declares, are aping the fashionably dressed young people of capitalist countries and begin to look regrettably like them.

Forgetting Social Duties.

"Running after fashionable clothes," it asserts, "our young people think only about earnings and forget their social duties. Let's not deny that dress occupies more and more attention. We must struggle against this tendency. We must be clean, tidy—but not 'smart.' We must create new, cultural dress."

The desiderata of "rational" clothes as contrasted with the "empty duds" of Paris are outlined in general terms. The ideal costumes envisioned by the sartorial revolutionaries must conform at least to the following requirements:—

1. They must be hygienic. The collaboration of scientists will be sought to determine which materials are most healthful and which colours most soothing.

2. They must give full freedom of movement to the body. Again physicians and sport leaders will help in this connection. The discomforts to which men, and more so women, subject themselves in the name of fashion are roundly ridiculed as degenerate capitalist vanities.

Dignified Lines.

3. They must be simple. The "cheap ornaments" and freak styles emanating from Paris will be replaced by simple dignified lines in dress. Beauty, it is pointed out, will not be overlooked—only it must be more real, less sensational, than the trick effects of Paris fashion.

4. They must be economical. The "rational" standards are expected to make mass production of clothes by the Soviet factories easier.

In the early years of the revolution a group of artists attempted to evolve new Soviet styles. Their efforts failed, Communist Youth Pravda claims, because they were too abstract and "aesthetic." The present effort, it says, will be more practical. Moreover, those artists used almost exclusively the native handicraft textiles. This was a mistake, it argues, because there are not enough such textiles to go round.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

TOMORROW'S FIXTURES.

The following matches in the lawn bowls league will be played tomorrow:—

Division I.

Kowloon Dock v. Civil Service.
Craigengower v. Recrio.
Police v. Kowloon C.C.
Taikoo v. Kowloon B.G.C.

Division II.

Recrio v. Craigengower.
Civil Service v. H.K. Electric.
Kowloon C.C. v. Yacht Club.
Kowloon B.G.C. v. Taikoo.

ROBOT DISMISSED.

A mechanical traffic policeman, which set the "go" sign automatically in response to a foot of a motor-horn, has been now banished from the Philadelphia police force.

The "silent" policeman would have been all right, explains the local Police Commissioner, had not motorists in large numbers found it amusing to travel about the same street again and again in order to test the silent one's mechanical abilities. Residents protested successfully against the noise.

This policeman will be replaced by another "ingenious mechanism," known as "treflator." Magnets under the street will control it as they are influenced by the iron in motor-car bodies or in horseshoes.

STAR

THEATRE.

FLYING RETURN VISIT FOR 4 NIGHTS ONLY

W. R. BANVARD PRESENTS

THE ENGLISH COMEDY CO.

In an attractive repertoire of the latest London farces, Comedies and Thrillers.

TO-MORROW

May 18th, at 9.15 p.m.

ROOKERY NOOK

From The Aldwych Theatre, London.

Sun. May 19.

THE FANATICS

The Most Daring Play of the Century.

Mon. May 20.

THARK

From The Aldwych Theatre.

Tues. May 21.

DIVERSION

First Time in Hong Kong.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S and STAR.

Prices: 83, 82 & 81.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's local market quotations for rice and other foodstuffs were as follow:—

Rice.	Per picul
Ching Chung Hing	87.15
Hung Chung Hing	7.10
Ching Fa Lam, Unglutinous	6.90
Ching Ling Chee	7.10
Yee Sin	7.75
Red Seal, White Bran	3.03
Red Seal, Glutinous	7.02
Red Seal, Glutinous, Broken	6.87
No. 1 glutinous granulated	5.90
Ching Po To	8.60
Red Seal, No. 3	6.60
Red Seal, White Broken	6.60
Ching Pak San, Broken	7.22
No. 2 granulated	5.33
Pokmel, Bran	2.71
Blue Seal, No. 3	6.83
Black Seal, Pokmel granulated	5.40
Green Seal, Glutinous Bran	3.02
Miscellaneous.	
No. 18 Coarse granulated sugar	6.73
No. 20 Coarse granulated sugar	6.80
No. 24 Coarse granulated sugar	7.23
No. 2 Awabi	102.00
Wood-tar oil	33.00
Camellia-nut oil	30.00
Dried Persimmon	15.00
Dried Chestnut	11.00
Dried Mushroom	21.00
Preserved Black Date	14.00
Scarlet Bean	8.00
Black Bean	6.50
White Grapes	38.00

CANTON COTTON YARN MARKET.

Telegraphic advices from Shanghai indicate that the cotton yarn market is still quiet. The market in Canton is also dull but prices are firm. Latest Canton market quotations are as follow:—

No. 42 Yang Hock	844
Flower & Butterfly	430
Foon Hay	438
No. 32 Choy Kou	362
Blue Phoenix	368
Tin Koon	364
Pine & Deer	373
Sheng Hay	360
No. 30 Golden City	388
Globe	375
Globe Harvest	372
Sin To	375
Blue Phoenix	372
Wan Pang	372
Hung Hay	372
Ng Fook	374
Yan Chung	374
Larp Ma	375
Muk Yang	375
Poo Yee	375
Three Stars	375
No. 16 Globe	372
Foo Kwa	372
Yan Chung	368
No. 12 Golden City	368
Peacock	368
Foo Kwa	368
Poo Yee	368
Tram-car	368
Pretty Damsel	368
Aeroplane	366
Tak Lee	366
No. 10 Sailing Vessel	352
Golden City	352

(Continued on next column).

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

The Canton rice market is not so active as it was two days ago, but prices are firm.

Arrivals of sea slugs, a Chinese delicacy, are short and there has been much demand from the Yangtze River ports. Because of this, prices are good in spite of the political and military unrest in the two Kwangs.

Business in Wuchow is almost at a standstill. The exchange rate for Canton or Hong Kong money is so high that prices of commodities have risen three times higher than usual. Much less business is being done by the merchants, especially those dealing in foreign goods and luxuries.

On account of the dullness of the market, smaller cargoes have been exported to Wuchow from Canton and Hong Kong lately. A number of steam launches have resumed running between Hong Kong and Wuchow. They have carried smaller cargoes with the exception of rice. Passengers are also very few.

An almost unprecedented dull market for sugar is being experienced in Hong Kong since the Strike in 1925. The decline in this business is attributed to the plentiful harvest in Java. It is expected that the market will continue dull, if not worse, as it is reported that 150,000 tons of sugar will be imported monthly into China from Cuba in future.

Since the hostilities between Kwangtung and Kwangsi, demand for groundnut oil has been slight but prices have been firm. Arrivals of wood-tar oil and camellia-nut oil from the West and North River districts are small and consumption limited. Prices are steady. The market in bean oil is dull and prices have fallen. Latest quotations for groundnut oil, camellia-nut oil, wood-tar oil and bean oil are \$22.50, \$20.40, \$31.50, and \$13.00 respectively.

As already reported, the first crop of silk in Kwangtung this year was not satisfactory due to the exceedingly high price of mulberry leaves which was then sold at nearly five dollars per picul and consequently very little or no profits were made by the silk filatures. Regarding the present second crop, the silk filatures are again disappointed on account of the drop in prices. They were hopeful of more favourable conditions when the price of mulberry leaves dropped comparatively lower than the first crop and fewer silk-worms perished, but their hopes were not realised.

Peacock	252
Lotus & Bee	238
Double Lions	245
Five Lions	245
Yan Chung	245
Tai Fat	245
Tak Lee	238
Excellent Crops	190
No. 6 Lion	190
Lion, No. 2	150
Hut Hou	150

STOCKS AND SHARES.

WEDNESDAY'S LONDON QUOTATIONS.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Prices quoted on the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday, May 15, for the following bonds, stocks, and shares were as under:—
Allied News, 24.
Amalgamated Press, 26/8.
Anglo-Persian Oil, 90/7.
British-American Tobacco Co., 6/13/32.
Bradford Dyeing, 41/8.
Branston Art Silk, ordinary, 14/7.
deferred, 5/10/3.
Burmah Oil, 56/10/3.
Canadian Pacific, 290.
Coca-Cola, 69/7.
Courtauld's, 41.
Dunlop, 10/10/3.
French 5 per cent., 203.
Guinness Brewery, 90/7.
Hudson Bay Co., 51.
Imperial Chemical Industries, Ordinary, 36/14.
Imperial Tobacco Co., 51/16.
Indian 4 1/2 per cent., 37 1/2 (xd).
Marconi, 83/9.
Mexican Eagle, 15/11/2.
Midland Railway, 51.
F. & O. 18 1/2 (xd).
Royal Mail S.S. Co., 69.
Rubber Trust, 44/7.
Union Corporation, 47/16.
Vickers, 11/1/3.
War Bonds, 5 per cent., 100 1/2.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

H.K. Bank	Mar 16, 1929.
Do, London	1,225 nom.
Chartered Bank	21 1/2 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	233 nom.
Do, O. Bank	21 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Bank	28 1/2 buy.
East Asia Bank	28 1/2 buy.
Canton Insurance	368 sel.
China Insurance	180 buy.
North China Ins.	180 buy.
Yongtze Insurance	180 buy.
China Underwriters	220 buy.
China Fire Insurance	220 buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	275 nom.
Douglases	35 sel.
H.K. Steamboats	35 sel.
H.K. Inds.	47 1/2 buy.
Indo-China (new)	70 nom.
Do, (old)	70 nom.
Shell Transport	97 nom.
Union Waterworks	222 nom.
Benguet	23 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	63 buy.
Langkat (combined)	14 nom.
Do, (single)	14 nom.
Shan Exports	14 nom.
Shanghai Loans	44 sel.
Ranb's	78 nom.
Tonghai Mines	121 buy.
H.K. & W. Wharves	121 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	136 sel.
China Fireworks	44 buy.
Hongkong	175 nom.
New Engineering	11.55 buy.
Shanghai Docks	11.12 nom.
Euro Cottons	12.50 buy.
Oriental Cottons	12.50 buy.
S'hai Cottons (old)	72 buy.
Do, (new)	82 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	82 buy.
H.K. Lands	82 buy.
Shanghai Lands	134 nom.
Humphreys Estates	114.35 nom.
H.K. Estates	83.35 nom.
H.K. Tramways	119.40 sel.
Peak Tram (old)	119.40 sel.
Do, (new)	119.40 sel.
Star Ferry	119.40 sel.
China Lights	119.40 sel.
Do, Rights	119.40 sel.
Do, Rights	119.40 sel.
H.K. Electric	119.40 sel.
Macao Electric	119.40 sel.
Sandakan Lights	119.40 sel.
Telephones	119.40 sel.
China Buses	119.40 sel.
Singapore Tractors	119.40 sel.
Do, (Fret)	119.40 sel.
China Sugars	80 cts. nom.
Malayan Sugars	80 cts. nom.
Canton Ice	119.40 sel.
Cement (combined)	119.40 sel.
Do, (old)	119.40 sel.
Do, (new)	119.40 sel.
H.K. Ryces	119.40 sel.
United Asbestos	119.40 sel.
Dairy Farms	119.40 sel.
Watsons	119.40 sel.
Do, A. W. W.	119.40 sel.
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buy, -buyers; sel, -sellers; sa, -sales; nom, -nominal.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, May 18.	
Paris	124.15
New York	4.86 1/16
Brussels	34.64
Geneva	25.185
Amsterdam	12.06 1/2
Milan	92.65
Berlin	20.46
Stockholm	18.165
Lisbon	106 1/2
Athens	375
Bucharest	818
Oslo	18.20
Vienna	34.54

(Continued at foot of next column).

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS ABROAD.

FOREIGN DOLLAR LOANS ISSUED SINCE 1913.

A book containing concise details of all the leading foreign dollar loans made since 1913 has been issued by the National City Company. The particulars, which are arranged in convenient form state the amounts of the loans outstanding, date and price of issue, particulars of the security and sinking fund, redemption and interest dates, the names of the banks and financial institutions under whose auspices the loans were made, etc. A copy of the book in either English, French or German may be obtained post free on application to the London Bureau of the National City Company, 34 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.

GERMAN COAL INDUSTRY.

A PESSIMISTIC REPORT.

The report of the Reich Coal Council for 1928 shows a further increase in output, though it paints the economic situation of the industry in dark colours. The output of pit coal was 150,750,000 tons, or 2,750,000 tons less than in 1927; the production of brown coal, however, increased by 15,750,000 tons to 168,750,000 tons. The total output in terms of pit coal was 158,000,000 tons, 1,000,000 tons more than in 1927 and 28,000,000 tons more than in 1913. The production of coke rose by 1,500,000 to 40,000,000 tons. Exports, including deliveries on the Reparations account, sank from 39,500,000 to 37,500,000 tons, while imports increased from 7,000,000 to 8,500,000 tons.

The report stated that the temporary financial relief caused by the British coal stoppage of 1928 had been completely neutralized by the scarcely profitable business of 1927 and 1928, and by the necessity for investing capital in new equipment. The price increases of May last had been offset by higher costs and wage increases. It was difficult to see how the industry would raise the money necessary for the maintenance and improvement of the mines.

During the report year 23 independent mines, and, since 1924, 59 pits, had been closed down. The number of men employed had decreased by 20,000 during the year. At the debate upon this report in the Council, the miners' representatives, criticized its gloomy prognostications, which they considered to reflect too strongly the owners' view, and pointed out that wages were much higher in England. They put forward the suggestion that, in view of the rationalization movement in the British industry, the time was ripe for a meeting with our English partners at the conference table, with a view to reaching an understanding about markets.

DREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS.

CAUSE OF FOURFOLD VILLAGE TRAGEDY.

At the inquest at Marden (Kent) on the family of four who were found shot dead in their cottage in the village a verdict was returned that Samuel William Daw, aged 53, murdered his wife Rosina, aged 49, Nellie, his daughter, aged 18, and Samuel William, his son, aged 17, and then took his own life while of unsound mind.

"We are cursed by consumption," said Miss Martha Fanny Daw, of Balcumbie, a sister of the dead man. "It was the curse of the family, and my brother dreaded it. I believe he was hoping that his daughter's trouble was only weakness. He had feared that this consumption would break out in his own family. He was devoted to his children."

The witness said the man's cousin, his sister, and his mother died of consumption. There had also been insanity in the family. Medical evidence was given that the man's daughter, when seen by a doctor on Friday, was suffering from extensive tuberculosis. She was very weak, and was not then likely to live for more than a week or ten days. Her father asked the doctor how long she would last. In each case death was due to gunshot wounds in the head.

Prague	163 1/2
Helsinki	102 1/2
Madrid	34.155
Copenhagen	18.505
Rio	5 57/64
Buenos Aires	47 5/16
Bombay	1/8 29/32
Shanghai	2/4 1/2
Hong Kong	1/11 1/2
Yokohama	1/10 3/32
Silver (spot)	25 5/16
Silver (forward)	25 1/2

MARRIAGE LAW REFORM.

AN APPEAL TO CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

An appeal to all candidates for Parliament, issued by the Marriage Law Reform League, calls attention to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, published in 1912, the chief proposals relating to divorce being the following:—

Any married person may apply for a divorce on any one or more of the following grounds, that is to say that the defendant:—(a) has since the marriage committed adultery; or (b) has deserted the applicant for a period of at least three years; or (c) has since the marriage treated the applicant with cruelty; or (d) is incurably insane; and has been continuously a certified lunatic for a period of at least five years immediately preceding the application; or (e) is an incurable habitual drunkard, and has for a period of at least three years been separated from the applicant under a temporary separation order made under this Act on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

On other and serious matters relating to nullity of marriage, it is observed, the Commission was unanimous.

Lord Buckmaster's Bill.

The proposals were embodied by Lord Buckmaster in the Matrimonial Causes Bill of 1920, which, after prolonged debate, was passed by an unusually large majority by the House of Lords. This Bill has never been even presented to the House of Commons, and only the first of all the recommendations has been carried out, though 20 years have gone by since the Royal Commission was set up. The proposals contain no startling or revolutionary matter. In Scotland desertion has been a ground for divorce for 350 years, but still the laws of England lag behind, and even the wrongs which by the unanimous opinion of all the Commissioners needed remedy remain without redress, and judicial separation orders are daily made which, without opportunity for ultimate freedom, are directly provocative of immorality. The League asks candidates to pledge themselves to support a Bill in the House of Commons carrying out the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

The signatories are:—
Buckmaster, Birkenhead, Salverson, Muir Mackenzie, Frederick Pollock, Margot Oxford, W. Arbuthnot Lane, Cecil M. Chapman, Bernard Shaw, Charlotte F. Shaw, A. P. Herbert, Anthony Hope Hawkins, John Galsworthy, Desmond MacCarthy, (Mrs.) Pethick Lawrence, and Mary Borden.

SURVIVOR OF AN ARAB PILLAGE.

MAN'S SUICIDE LETTER TO A CORONER.

Archibald Hill, aged forty-two, a French polisher, of Addison-gardens, Hammermith, who was stated to be the sole survivor of an Arab pillage in Mesopotamia during the war, committed suicide by poisoning with bichromate of potash.

Mr. Henry William Hill, of Roseford-gardens, Shepherd's Bush, a brother, said at the inquest that his brother was in Mesopotamia during the war, and had a terrible experience.

"During the night," he said, "the headquarters where he and a large number of others were sleeping was set on fire by Arabs. He was the only one to escape; all the others being burned to death. He came home immediately afterwards, but was never the same man."

Fear of Arrest. "His wife ran away with another man, and then his son committed suicide by gas. That nearly turned his mind. He had a maintenance order made against him recently, and he was in fear of the police arresting him."

Five unsealed letters were found in Hill's room. One was addressed to "H. R. Oswald, Esq., West London Coroner." This stated:—
These few lines first hand may be useful as to why I am taking this step. I have had what I consider to be a vindictive and crushing burden placed on me which has made my life just hell for the past month.
I know from day to day we all have our ups and downs, but after all, life is a sacred thing—something not to be tampered with even under abnormal conditions. No one realizes this more than I, but there is a limit to human endurance when subject to continuous strain and oppression.
I cannot carry this out at set, however, where had my miserable body turned up Bosnia or Ictam or neither, the trouble would have been negligible.
I am aware of the trouble of analysis by my stating that the poison is bichromate of potash.
The coroner, recording a verdict of Suicide, while of unsound mind," said that he did not remember in his thirty years' experience a previous case of poisoning by bichromate of potash.

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INTERSTELLAR CLOUD.

EVIDENCE FROM SPECTRA.
PROFESSOR EDDINGTON'S VIEWS.

Professor A. S. Eddington recently broadcast from the London studio the second of the B.B.C.'s course of "national lectures," his subject being "Matter in Interstellar Space."

Until about six years ago, he said, astronomers had no satisfactory evidence of the existence of the interstellar cloud, but they had been talking about it a good deal for the last 40 years. The decisive investigation into the existence of some medium lying between the star and the astronomer's telescope occurred in the year 1923, and was undertaken by Dr. J. S. Plaskett with the 72in. reflector in British Columbia (the largest telescope in the British Empire and the second largest in the world).

Velocity of Stars.

Observing some 40 stars which showed fixed lines, Dr. Plaskett found that there were considerable differences (sometimes very large differences) between the mean velocity of the star and the velocity of the calcium. According to the interpretation hitherto current, the stars were leaving their holes behind. It was clear, therefore, that the medium revealed by the fixed lines was not in any way attached to stars.

An equally significant fact was that, although the stars had motions of their own, some large, some small, the calcium was always found to be nearly at rest in space (not at rest relatively to the solar system, for the sun, like other stars, had its own individual motion, but relatively to the more fundamental standard, "the mean of the stars").

The result that the calcium sampled in different directions in the sky showed little or no relative motion strongly suggested that it was all one continuous cloud.

That, in brief, was the primary observational evidence which had led us to picture a cloud of matter filling the stellar system, comparatively quiescent, with the stars rushing about through the midst of it. Light set out from a distant star on its journey to us, travelling 138,000 miles every second. On it went, year after year, with the sparsely strewn atoms of the cosmic cloud in and around its track. It ran the gauntlet for, say, 2,000 years before reaching the earth. Now and again a calcium or sodium atom made deductions. The light arrived depleted in those constituents which the atoms had appropriated, showing therefore those dark gaps in the spectrum which had afforded astronomers their clue.

The Ozone Layer.

Running through the list of elements, we could soon satisfy ourselves that calcium and sodium were the only reasonably abundant elements which under the conditions prevailing in interstellar space would give observable spectra. The worst handicap of the astronomer was that all celestial spectra were cut off abruptly at wave-length 3,000—a point at which the laboratory physicist would say, spectra were just beginning to be really interesting and informative.

It was a layer of ozone in the upper regions of our atmosphere which did the mischief. We were in the position of a listener trying to follow a piece of music with a loud speaker that could sound only the bass notes; we lost all the treble notes in the song of the stellar atoms. Sodium and calcium had deep chesty voices and made themselves heard.

One proof of the density of the cosmic cloud rested on Einstein's theory. For material of any given density there was a limit to the size of globe which could be made of it. For example, it was quite impossible to have a globe of water more than 400,000,000 miles in diameter. By Einstein's law of gravitation matter caused a curvature of the space that it occupied.

If you tried to put together too much matter in one lump, space curved round so much that it closed up. That was what happened to the large globe of water; when it reached a diameter of 400,000,000 miles, space had closed up tightly all round. You could not increase the globe, because there was nowhere to put any more water. All space was within the sphere; what was outside was nowhere. It was no use trying to picture it; our minds were not elastic enough. Our mathematics told us that was how it was.

With matter of lower density a large globe could be built; and evidently the cosmic gas must be of so low a density that it could build a globe at least large enough to contain the whole stellar system through which it was supposed to extend. This condition required that the density should be less than 10⁻¹⁸—that was to say, one million-million-millionth of the density.

The cosmic cloud meant quite a serious addition to the mass of the universe, because there was such a tremendous expanse of it. The total mass of the cloud was about half the mass of the stars. Out of all this matter in the world about two-thirds had condensed to form stars, and one-third was left uncondensed and diffused through space.

WONDER MEN WITH ONE ARM.

INFIRMITY NO BAR TO DEXTERITY.
GOLF AND THE PIANO WITH ONE HAND.

To what extent can a man, suddenly stricken with the infirmity of a lost arm or of blindness, rise above it and continue to earn, not only pittance, but a really good living?

The question has been satisfactorily answered in the case of two men in London, whose names cannot be revealed at present—in the one case, owing to professional etiquette, and in the other to the individual's own special request.

The identity of both these men is, however, known to the *Daily Express*, and it is extremely probable that the name of one of them will be known to the public before long.

This man, who belongs to an honoured profession, lost his left arm during riots in South Africa. Nevertheless, he plays the piano far more skilfully than hundreds of professional pianists.

Classical Music.

A *Daily Express* representative accompanied this one-armed marvel to several of the better-known dance clubs in London. A word to the management, and he was eventually persuaded to take his seat at the piano. The regular orchestra fled themselves, and after the first few bars every one of the piano seekers stopped eating, drinking or talking and listened to a performance that would by no means have disgraced the Wigmore or St. John's Hall.

Many of those who so enthusiastically applauded were at first unaware that the performer had only one arm.

When they did realise the fact, they asked for more, and got it. They heard Beethoven and Grieg delightfully played, and exquisite compositions they had never heard before—because they were the unpublished creations of the pianist.

Finally the pianist was rather diffidently asked if he could play jazz.

"Certainly!" was the reply, and in a moment the floor was packed with couples dancing to the most perfect rhythm.

Envy of Golfers.

This man has been approached in one or two quarters and requested to abandon his profession and go on the music-halls.

He is seriously considering the proposition.

Playing the piano is not his only accomplishment.

On the golf course he is the envy of two-armed men who have been struggling for years to get their handicaps down to 10, and he wins most of his matches played against 12 handicap men.

"He plays," said a member of a famous club, "far better approach shots than the majority of our best men."

The second case is, in its origin, more tragic. This man who has lost an arm, and is totally blind, went through four years of war unscathed, until a bomb exploded in his hand on the morning of the day the armistice was signed.

Nevertheless, in spite of two infirmities which strike fear into the hearts of most unaffected people when they think of them, this man can compete successfully against many professional typists.

WOMEN AND POLITICS.

CLAIM TO SIT IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, in her presidential address to the 22nd annual conference of the Women's Freedom League, held in private at Caxton Hall, Westminster, said that the work of the Women's Freedom League was not done. Many of its objects had yet to be achieved. Even in the realm of political equality women had only obtained possession of half the loaf. Women were represented in the House of Commons, but not in the House of Lords. The present position was a palpable absurdity. Women should sit in the House of Lords on the same terms as men.

In the economic sphere they were faced with the fact that the women's movement for equality was still in its infancy. The principle "Equal pay for equal work" had hardly entered into the mind, still less the practice, of any Government. The teaching profession, and the Civil Service were two of the most important professions in which the workers were not paid according to the grade or value of their work, but according to sex. The example of the Government was followed by municipal authorities, banks, factories, and practically every kind of business.

After a discussion of the need for the inclusion of women on committees, the following resolution was passed: "This conference urges the Minister of Health to take any steps necessary to secure the inclusion of women on committees to be formed under the new Local Government Act of all women now serving on boards of guardians and other superseded bodies."

DEAD SEA WEALTH.

£500,000,000 CONCESSION.

LORD MELCHETT PESSIMISTIC.

[British United Press.]

Jerusalem.—The concession for the exploitation of the natural wealth of the Dead Sea, estimated recently by Sir Herbert Samuel to be worth £500,000,000, will be for 75 years from the time it is granted to the two concessionaires, Moise Novemysky and Major Tulloch.

The announcement that the concession has been definitely offered to the Jewish mining engineer, a former Russian subject, and his Scotch associate, both of whom have adopted Palestine nationality, was made in the course of a debate of the House of Lords. The Earl of Plymouth, replying for the Government, said that unless the negotiations with Messrs. Tulloch and Novemysky proved abortive, the Government could not entertain an alternative proposal.

Fabulous Wealth.

Work on the Dead Sea concession, whether the estimates of the vast riches to be extracted "are as astronomical" as they were once denounced in Parliament, will mean increased employment in the country already experiencing a shortage of hands in the orange plantations and other occupations.

While the British Government was not willing to entertain a proposal that the company working the concession should be required to have British finance and control, the articles of association provide that the chairman of the company will be British with British subjects and Palestinians in the majority on the Board of Directors.

German Monopoly.

The proposal that the group have no connection with the German potash monopoly was also rejected. Lord Melchett, who championed the Novemysky-Tulloch claim, declared there is no monopoly in potash, while the official Government representative asserted it would be impossible to discriminate against the German monopoly.

The monopoly feared is probably the same Franco-German potash trust, whose operations, it was announced, were broken "as far as America was concerned" after two years of litigation. Whether either the Deutsche Kaliyndustrie and the Societe Commerciale des Potasses de Alsace are behind Novemysky has not been disclosed, although the suggestion that they are not in it was hinted at by Lord Melchett, who thought it was "curious" no important financial group tendered for the concession.

Lord Melchett, whose Imperial Chemical Company was once thought to be behind Novemysky, was the only one to throw cold water on the enthusiasts touched by the story of fantastic wealth some 1,200 feet below sea level.

RANCHER EARL'S TROUBLES.

"I CANNOT MAKE ANYONE OUT."

"I have been here three weeks or so, but so far I cannot make anyone out."

This is what the new Earl of Egmont said to me when I talked with him in the lounge of hotel in which he is staying here, writes a London newspaper correspondent. The villagers, in turn, are trying to make out the earl, and are wondering if he is going to settle down among them at his seat, Avon Castle, after his 30 years on a ranch in Canada.

In the meantime the lads of the village are trying to get used to having Viscount Perceval playing with them around the market square.

His Future.

Regarding his future, the earl said: "I shall be here for some time, at any rate. I might live at Avon Castle for a time, but it means a lot of money."

It is all money going out on it all the time. A place like that is for a rich man.

I am able to tell the place and I may do so. There is a lot of good building property there. Yes, there are some very beautiful things in the castle, but many of them belong to the Dowager Lady Egmont and will go when she goes.

I shall get a tutor for my son, Viscount Perceval (who is 14), I guess. His mother died when he was one and a half years old, and I have brought him up. He is a bright boy and will soon learn.

The earl spends most of his time sitting alone—brooding as it, as he said he were "trying to make things out."

"I've got a sore throat," he continued, "and I am having trouble with my digestion. I do not like the bread here. I expect it is the change. I am used to hard work. Now I have nothing to do but to hang around."

MME. "X" AND MRS. McPHERSON.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING HOAX.

Before the State Senate in Sacramento, California, which is hearing the impeachment proceedings against Judge Hardy, a long-missing witness known as Mme. "X" in the case against Mrs. Almee Temple McPherson (the Evangelist's preacher) recently took her stand and made "a clean breast," as she put it, of everything she knew.

The witness, whose name is Mrs. Lorraine Wiseman Sienf, testified that the story of the kidnapping of the woman preacher was a hoax. She declared that, under Judge Hardy's direction, she produced a woman to "pose as Miss X" when the evangelist was accused before a Los Angeles jury of having made an excursion with the wireless operator Mr. Ormiston to the artist colony at Carmel (California).

Discuss Case with Judge.

The witness was positive that Mrs. McPherson was the person who really went to Carmel with Mr. Ormiston, because both the evangelist herself and her mother, Mrs. Kennedy, had, she said, told her so. An attempt was made by the defence to introduce a copy of the affidavit which is said to have been made by Mrs. Sienf declaring that she herself was the woman who accompanied Mr. Ormiston to Carmel. The objection was made that the original affidavit, and not a copy, should be presented. This affidavit Mrs. Sienf afterwards repudiated, declaring that it was her twin sister, Mrs. Virla Kimball, who accompanied Mr. Ormiston on his vacation.

In her recent examination Mrs. Sienf swore that at the time the kidnapping story was published she went to Judge Hardy's home to discuss the case with him. When she doubted the safety of going ahead with the project Judge Hardy replied, "I am a respected judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles and have a great deal of influence."

Many letters and telegrams exchanged between the witness and Judge Hardy were introduced.

POSING AS A POLICEMAN.

FORMER C.I.D. MAN FINED.

William Harwood, 36, of Wandsworth, pleaded "guilty" before Mr. Marshall at West London Police Court to falsely representing himself to a Metropolitan police officer for an unlawful purpose.

Mr. W. L. Sanders, prosecuting, said that from January, 1913, to July, 1928, Harwood was in the Metropolitan Police Force, being attached to the C.I.D. in the latter part of his service, but owing to neurasthenia he had to resign.

On March 26 a Mr. Hulbert, who probably had done some bookmaking, met Harwood in Lonsdale-road, Westbourne Park, and, recognizing him as a police officer, got into conversation with him. Harwood said to him, "Be careful. The couple of chaps over there are no good to you." They went into a public-house where Harwood told Hulbert he was "on probation for bookmakers," adding that he had been sent specially from Streatham and "knew the ground."

22 Handed Over.

At a second interview Harwood conveyed the suggestion that he wanted money. Meanwhile Hulbert had communicated with the police station, and Divisional Detective Inspector Horwell handed him two marked £1 notes. On March 30 Hulbert again saw Harwood and said to him, "What do you want? Will a couple of quids be any good?" Harwood replied, "Yes, I do not want to be hard on you," adding "I won't worry you again for a month." Hulbert gave him the two notes, and Inspector Horwell then appeared on the scene and taxed Harwood with the offence, and Harwood handed over the notes.

Inspector Horwell, giving evidence, said that after Harwood left the police he bought a business at Penze, but that was not a success. Then he obtained employment with a dairy company, but owing to that case he had lost his job. He was married and had four children.

Harwood expressed regret, and said that he did not go to Westbourne Park with the intention of forcing any one to give him money. Mr. Marshall said that there was no excuse at all for such conduct, and the offence could only be visited with the extreme penalty of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

POISONOUS GAS.

Tokyo.—The valve closing a reservoir of poisonous gas, intended for the Army and locked up in a powder-magazine in the outskirts of Tokyo, seems to have become loose.

The gas escaped and penetrated some 2,000 houses, with the result that many persons are ill with chest and brain trouble. Part of the residents of the zone affected by the gas have left the district.

COLOURED SEAMEN IN BRITISH PORTS.

REPORT BY CARDIFF CHIEF CONSTABLE.

It has been a sore point with white seamen at Cardiff for some time past that, whereas numbers of them are unable to obtain employment, there has been a continual increase in the numbers of coloured men who come to the port and engage in British ships.

The matter was raised at a meeting of the Cardiff Watch Committee in the early part of this year, and the Chief Constable was instructed to communicate with the authorities of other ports with a view to taking combined action in the matter. Since then a conference of port immigration officers has been held at the Home Office to discuss the problem, and a report of that conference was submitted to the Cardiff Watch Committee by the Chief Constable (Mr. James A. Wilson).

A Significant Fact.

Mr. Wilson said it was made clear at the conference that Parliament would not be likely to sanction new legislation which would impose drastic measures of control on those coloured men already residing in or sailing regularly from British ports, but a promise was made that steps could and would be taken to prevent the flow into this country, via the Continent, of coloured men who had not already established a domicile here from an engagement at a British port on a British ship.

"It is significant," he added, "that since this promise was given coloured men in this category have not succeeded in reaching Cardiff. If the policy that has achieved this result is continued, then something tangible will have been accomplished in the sense that the number of coloured men in this country will be stabilized, and that with the progress of time it will decrease."

In regard to the problem of the association of coloured men with white women, Mr. Wilson said he could not conceive how its partial or complete elimination could be effected without the aid of Parliament. There appeared to be no valid reason why steps should not be taken to consider the desirability of bringing into existence in this country legislation similar to that which has been found necessary in the Union of South Africa, by which promiscuous sexual intercourse between Europeans and natives is forbidden.

HER FIRST VISIT.

The *Tonan Maru*, which arrived in the Colony from Colombo yesterday, was on her first visit to the port. She called here to take in supplies of water and provisions and sailed again in the afternoon for Dairen.

She was built in 1921 by The Osaka Ironworks, and her engines which develop 380 N.H.P. were installed by the builders. She is a steel screw vessel of 4,370 gross tonnage and 2,733 net tonnage. Her port of registry is Hakodate, and her dimensions are: Length, 145 feet; breadth, 49.8 feet; and beam, 23.8 feet.

The vessel was formerly the *Yei-taku Maru* and again before that she had her name changed several times.

Her present owners are the Dairen Kisen Kaisha but at the moment she is chartered by the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha. Captain Y. Sugimoto is in command with a crew of 49 Asiatics.

The Mitsui Bishen Kaisha are the local agents for her owners.

TIED TO A "BRUTAL" HUSBAND.

WIFE DEPRIVED OF DIVORCE RIGHTS.

Strong comments on divorce law were made by Mr. Justice Hill in the Divorce Court in giving judgment in a petition for judicial separation brought by Mrs. Phyllis Thomas, of Park-road, West Dulwich, of alleged cruelty by her husband, Mr. Herbert George Thomas, a qualified solicitor not in practice.

Mr. Thomas did not appear to contest the suit.

The charges made by Mrs. Thomas were that her husband, to whom she was married at a Baptist chapel in Carmarthen in September 1916, constantly drank, used bad language and threats, attacked her, smashed the furniture and crockery, broke the piano with a chopper, and twice turned her out of the house partly dressed.

"Had the wife proved that her husband had committed a single act of misconduct," said Mr. Justice Hill in his judgment, "she would have been entitled to a dissolution of the marriage, but as she has only proved that he is a drunken beast who has treated her with the utmost brutality for a considerable period which she has borne with patience, the law does not allow her to have her marriage dissolved, and all I can do is to pronounce a decree of judicial separation."

A decree of judicial separation was accordingly granted with costs and custody of the child of the marriage.

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Pres. McKinley, Tu, May 21, 5 a.m.	Pres. Jefferson, Tu, May 29
Pres. Grant, Tu, June 4	Pres. Lincoln, Tu, June 11
Pres. Cleveland, Tu, June 18	Pres. Madison, Tu, June 25
Pres. Pierce, Tu, July 2	Pres. Jackson, Tu, July 9

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Pres. Hayes, Sun, May 19, 8 a.m.	Pres. Harrison, Sun, June 20, 8 a.m.
Pres. Polk, Sun, June 2, 8 a.m.	Pres. Johnson, Sun, July 14, 8 a.m.
Pres. Adams, Sun, June 18, 8 a.m.	Pres. Monroe, Sun, July 22, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Jefferson, May 21, 6 p.m.	Pres. Cleveland, June 8, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant, May 28, 6 p.m.	Pres. Johnson, June 18, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln, June 4, 6 p.m.	Pres. Pierce, June 22, 6 p.m.

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The *World* says that two New York banking houses are involved in the negotiations which are at present in the conversation stage, the plan hinging on the action of the Government in the matter.

The King has granted the use of a Royal paddock at Hampton Court for a horse and pet show which is being organized by the Kingston and Surbiton branch of the R.S.P.C.A.

AGENCIES.

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ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.

AMOI.

Haining, Douglas, May 17.
Tjisslak, J.C.J.L., May 18.
Kingman, B. & S., May 19.
Haining, Douglas, May 21.
Shantung, B. & S., May 21.
Yuenang, Jardine's, May 23.
Haiching, Douglas, May 24.
Anhui, B. & S., May 24.
Tjisslak, J.C.J.L., June 1.
Tjisslak, J.C.J.L., June 3.
Santha, B.I., June 5.

ANTWERP.

Afrika, Manners, May 17.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Malaya, Manners, June 13.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., May 22.
Tanda, E. & A., May 31.

BALIC PORTS.

Afrika, Manners, May 17.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 18.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Nanking, Manners, June 12.

BALTIMORE.

Comlicbank, Bank, May 27.
Nelsus, B.F., June 5.
City of Mobile, Bank, June 14.

BANGKOK.

Hellas, Thoresen's, May 19.
Kwangchow, B. & S., May 19.
Kwangchow, B. & S., May 22.
Chinhua, B. & S., May 23.
Hellas, Thoresen's, May 24.
Kalgan, B. & S., May 26.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, June 2.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, June 9.

BELAWAN DELI.

Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Van Heuter, J.C.J.L., May 23.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.

BOMBAY.

Morea, P. & O., May 25.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.

BOSTON.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Comlicbank, Bank, May 27.
Asuku Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Bolton Castle, Dodwell's, May 30.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Nelsus, B.F., June 5.
Imperial Prince, Furness, June 6.
City of Mobile, Bank, June 14.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.

BREMEY.

Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.

BRINDISI.

Rosandra, Dodwell's, May 29.
Romolo, Dodwell's, June 7.
Fiume, Dodwell's, June 15.

CALCUTTA.

Hosang, Jardine's, May 18.
Kutsang, Jardine's, May 25.
Talamba, B.I., May 25.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Talmu, B.I., June 12.

CEBU.

Iowa, States S.S., May 19.
Tacoma, States S.S., June 3.

CHEFOO.

Huichow, B. & S., May 23.
Sarpedon, B.F., May 31.

COLOMBO.

Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
D'Artagnan, M.M., May 21.
Vogland, Jensen, May 21.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 25.
Morea, P. & O., May 25.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Duisburg, Jensen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Sphinx, M.M., June 4.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jensen, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.

COPENHAGEN.

Afrika, Manners, May 17.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 18.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.

DALNY.

Main, Melchers, May 17.
Yingchow, B. & S., May 19.
Luchow, B. & S., May 22.
Sarpedon, B. & S., May 31.
Trier, Melchers, June 5.

DUTCH PORTS.

Afrika, Manners, May 17.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 18.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Oldenburg, Jensen, May 20.
Vogland, Jensen, May 21.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 25.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Duisburg, Jensen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Sauerland, Jensen, June 10.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jensen, June 15.

FOOCHOW.

Haining, Douglas, May 17.
Haining, Douglas, May 21.
Haiching, Douglas, May 24.

GENOA.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Vogland, Jensen, May 21.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.
Duisburg, Jensen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Glenbeg, B.F., June 5.
Sauerland, Jensen, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.

GLASGOW.

Glaucus, B.F., June 3.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.

GOTHENBURG.

Afrika, Manners, May 17.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 18.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Tonkin, M.M., May 21.
Kwangchow, B. & S., May 22.
Linan, B. & S., May 23.
Chinhua, B. & S., May 24.

HAMBURG.

Afrika, Manners, May 17.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 18.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Vogland, Jensen, May 21.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 25.
Duisburg, Jensen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.

HAYRE.

Afrika, Manners, May 17.
Glaucus, B.F., June 3.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.

HONOLULU.

Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 21.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, June 4.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.

LOILO.

Golden Sun, States S.S., May 18.
Iowa, States S.S., May 19.
Tacoma, States S.S., June 3.

JAPAN PORTS.

Main, Melchers, May 17.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Canton, Gilman's, May 18.
Fiume, Dodwell's, May 18.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Medon, B.F., May 20.
Tydeus, B.F., May 20.
Angers, M.M., May 21.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 21.
Rosington Court, P. & O., May 21.
Tilawa, B.I., May 22.
Gurna, P. & O., May 23.
Siam, Manners, May 23.
Tydeus, B.F., May 23.
Venetia, Dodwell's, May 23.
Yuenang, Jardine's, May 23.
Duisburg, Jensen, May 23.
Rajputana, P. & O., May 24.
Medon, B.F., May 24.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., May 27.
Antiochus, B.F., May 28.
Asuku Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 28.
Oldenburg, Jensen, May 28.
Quarrington Court, Jar., May 29.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Tyndarus, B.F., June 1.
General Metzing, M.M., June 4.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 4.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Santha, B.I., June 5.
Sphinx, M.M., June 5.
Saarlund, Jensen, June 10.
Nippon, Dodwell's, June 11.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 11.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Glenhane, Jardine's, June 14.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
Shidruoka Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.

JAVA PORTS.

Tjisslak, J.C.J.L., May 18.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., May 25.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., June 5.
Tjisslak, J.C.J.L., June 5.

LIVERPOOL.

Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 22.
Glaucus, B.F., June 3.

LONDON.

Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 25.
Morea, P. & O., May 25.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Delta, P. & O., June 1.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.

LOS ANGELES.

Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 21.
Rokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Golden Dragon, S.S.S., May 25.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 4.

MANILA.

Iowa, States S.S., May 19.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 21.
Vogland, Jensen, May 21.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 22.
Tjisslak, J.C.J.L., May 22.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, May 25.
Tjikembang, J.C.J.L., May 25.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., May 25.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Duisburg, Jensen, June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Tacoma, States S.S., June 3.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 4.
Nelsus, B.F., June 5.
Tjisslak, J.C.J.L., June 5.
Sauerland, Jensen, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.

MARSEILLES.

Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
D'Artagnan, M.M., May 21.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Morea, P. & O., May 25.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Duisburg, Jensen, June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Sphinx, M.M., June 4.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
City of Glasgow, Bank, June 10.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jensen, June 15.

NAPLES.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.

NEWCHANG.

Yingchow, B. & S., May 19.
Luchow, B. & S., May 22.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Comlicbank, Bank, May 27.
Bolton Castle, Dodwell's, May 30.
Asuku Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Nelsus, B.F., June 5.
Imperial Prince, Furness, June 6.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.

NORFOLK.

Main, Melchers, May 17.
Tjisslak, J.C.J.L., May 18.
Sarpedon, B.F., May 31.
Tjisslak, J.C.J.L., June 1.
Trier, Melchers, June 5.

ORAN.

Franken, Melchers, May 20.
Main, Melchers, June 10.

OSLO.

Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.

PANAHA.

Rokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Asuku Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.

PENANG.

Hosang, Jardine's, May 18.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Talamba, B.I., May 25.
Van Heuter, J.C.J.L., May 25.
Kutsang, Jardine's, May 25.
Morea, P. & O., May 25.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
Talmu, B.I., June 12.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.

PLYMOUTH.

Morea, P. & O., May 25.

PORTLAND.

Pennsylvania, States S.S., May 18.

RABAU.

Bremerhaven, Melchers, June 1.

RANGOON.

Akita Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.

SAIGON.

D'Artagnan, M.M., May 21.
Sphinx, M.M., June 4.

SANDAKAN.

Mausang, Jardine's, May 24.
Tanda, E. & A., May 31.
Hinsang, Jardine's, June 4.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Pennsylvania, States S.S., May 18.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 21.
Golden Dragon, S.S.S., May 25.
Asuku Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 4.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Afrika, Manners, May 17.
Nanking, Gilman's, May 18.
Delhi, Gilman's, June 5.
Malaya, Manners, June 12.

SEATTLE.

Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 23.
Tyndarus, B.F., June 1.

SHANGHAI.

Haining, B. & S., May 17.
Main, Melchers, May 17.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Canton, Gilman's, May 18.
Fiume, Dodwell's, May 19.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, May 19.

SHANGHAI.-(Continued).

Ninghai, B. & S., May 19.
Yingchow, B. & S., May 19.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Medon, B.F., May 20.
Siam, Manners, May 20.
Tydeus, B.F., May 20.
Angers, M.M., May 21.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 21.
Rosington Court, P. & O., May 21.
Shantung, B. & S., May 21.
Shanghai Maru, N.Y.K., May 21.
Hopsang, Jardine's, May 22.
Duisburg, Jensen, May 22.
Gurna, P. & O., May 23.
Siam, Manners, May 23.
Tea, B. & S., May 23.
Tydeus, B.F., May 23.
Venetia, Dodwell's, May 23.
Rajputana, P. & O., May 24.
Medon, B.F., May 24.
Luchow, B. & S., May 24.
Suiyang, B. & S., May 24.
Yathing, Jardine's, May 24.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., May 27.
Antiochus, B.F., May 28.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 28.
Hopsang, Jardine's, May 28.
Oldenburg, Jensen, May 28.
Quarrington Court, Jar., May 29.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Sarpedon, B. & S., May 31.
General Metzing, M.M., June 4.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 4.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.
Trier, Melchers, June 5.
Machao, B.F., June 9.
Saarlund, Jensen, June 10.
Nippon, Dodwell's, June 11.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 11.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Glenhane, Jardine's, June 14.
Lahn, Melchers, June 14.
City of Athens, Bank, June 16.
Shidruoka Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.

SINGAPORE.

Hosang, Jardine's, May 18.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., May 18.
Kingman, B. & S., May 19.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar, May 19.
Franken, Melchers, May 20.
D'Artagnan, M.M., May 21.
Talamba, B.I., May 25.
Vogland, Jensen, May 21.
Kwangchow, B. & S., May 22.
Van Heuter, J.C.J.L., May 23.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 25.
Kutsang, Jardine's, May 25.
Morea, P. & O., May 25.
Anhui, B. & S., May 26.
Diomed, B.F., May 28.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Duisburg, Jensen, June 1.
Fulda, Melchers, June 1.
Katori Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Lahore, P. & O., June 1.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, June 2.
Glaucus, B.F., June 3.
Sphinx, M.M., June 4.
Delta, P. & O., June 8.
Aeneas, B.F., June 11.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Talmu, B.I., June 12.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 15.
Sauerland, Jensen, June 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, June 16.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 30.
Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.

SWATOW.

Haining, Douglas, May 17.
Hellas, Thoresen's, May 19.
Kingman, B. & S., May 19.
Kwangchow, B. & S., May 19.
Ninghai, B. & S., May 19.
Haining, Douglas, May 21.
Hopsang, Jardine's, May 22.
Tea, B. & S., May 23.
Haining, Douglas, May 24.
Anhui, B. & S., May 24.
Hellas, Thoresen's, May 26.
Kalgan, B. & S., May 26.
Suiyang, B. & S., May 26.
Yathing, Jardine's, May 28.
Hopsang, Jardine's, May 28.
Sarpedon, B.F., May 30.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, June 2.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, June 9.

TAKAO.

Sauerland, Jensen, May 17.
Sarpedon, B.F., May 31.

TIENTSIN.

Main, Melchers, May 17.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, May 21.
Huichow, B. & S., May 23.
Trier, Melchers, June 5.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Romolo, Dodwell's, May 29.
Romolo, Dodwell's, June 7.

TSINGTAO.

Main, Melchers, May 17.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, May 18.
Ninghai, B. & S., May 19.
Shantung, B. & S., May 21.
Hopsang, Jardine's, May 22.
Suiyang, B. & S., May 23.
Yathing, Jardine's, May 23.
Hopsang, Jardine's, May 23.
Trier, Melchers, June 5.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tynderus, B.F., June 1.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., May 23.
Tyndarus, B.F., June 1.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., June 5.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, June 11.
Shidruoka Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.

VLADIVOSTOK.

Canton, Gilman's, May 19.
Quarrington Court, Jar., May 29.
Antiochus, B.F., May 30.
Glenhane, Jardine's, June 14.

WIKHAIWEL.

Huichow, B. & S., May 23.
Sarpedon, B.F., May 31.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Achilles due from Europe June 21.
Aeneas due from Shanghai June 11.
Afrika due from Shanghai May 17.
Akita Maru due from Japan May 25.
Alipore due from Europe June 18.
Altai Maru due from Singapore May 14.
Amur Maru left for Singapore May 13.
Andes Maru due June 8.
Angers due from Europe May 21.
Antiochus due from Europe May 27.
Aratura due from Australia July 7.
Asphalion due from Japan June 2.
Asuku Maru due from Singapore May 27.
Atsuta Maru due from Japan June 14.
Automedon due from Europe June 2.
Bellerophon due from Europe June 19.
Benrines due from Europe May 25.
Bertram-Rickmers due May 22.
Besta due June 8.
Bokuyo Maru due from Singapore May 21.
Canton due from Hamburg May 17.
Cape Cornwall due May 31.
Carmarthenshire due from Europe May 27.
Change due from Japan June 11.
Chicago Maru due from East Africa May 30.
City of Glasgow due from Shanghai June 10.
City of Athens due from Singapore June 15.
City of Evansville due from Singapore June 24.
City of Lille due from Shanghai May 17.
City of Mobile arrived from Singapore May 10.
City of Singapore due from New York May 29.
Cyclops due from Japan June 20.
Dardanus due from Singapore May 1.
D'Artagnan due from Shanghai May 31.
Delhi due from Japan June 1.
Delta due from Japan June 8.
Diomed due from Japan May 23.
Duisburg due from Shanghai June 1.
Durban Maru due from Singapore May 22.
Elverie due May 24.
Emp. of Asia left for Shanghai May 13.
Emp. of France due from Shanghai May 27.
Emp. of Russia due from Shanghai June 7.
Eumaeus due from Singapore May 25.
Franken due from Shanghai May 20.
Fuine due from Singapore May 13.
Fulda due from Shanghai June 29.
Genoa Maru due from Singapore May 29.
Ginyo Maru due from Singapore May 11.
Glaucus due from Shanghai June 3.
Glenbeg due from Shanghai May 29.
Gurna due from Singapore May 22.
Hakone Maru due from Singapore May 28.
Havelland due from Europe June 25.
Hinsang due from Sandakan June 4.
Hozan Maru arrived from Japan May 15.
Ixion left for Japan May 10.
Iyo Maru leaves for Japan May 20.
Jeypore due from Japan June 15.
Kaga Maru due from Japan May 21.
Kakasa Maru due June 1.
Kalyan left for Singapore May 10.
Kamakura Maru left for Japan May 13.
Kamo Maru due from Shanghai May 17.
Kashgar due from Europe June 6.
Kasado Maru due from Japan May 17.
Kashima Maru left for Shanghai May 14.
Katori Maru due from Shanghai May 31.
Khiva due from Europe June 20.
Kiddersport left for Singapore May 17.
Korea Maru due from Japan June 17.
Lahn due from Europe June 14.
Lahore due from Shanghai June 1.
M

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	... "HANYANG" ...	On 17th May,	3 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	... "KINGYUAN" ...	On 19th May,	6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	... "MINGHAI" ...	On 19th May,	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	... "KWANGHONG" ...	On 19th May,	Noon
SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALRY	... "YINGCHOW" ...	On 19th May,	3 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	... "SHANTUNG" ...	On 21st May,	5 p.m.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	... "KIUNGCHOW" ...	On 22nd May,	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "TEAN" ...	On 23rd May,	8 a.m.
WIMBORNE, CHONG & TIENTSIN	... "HUICHOW" ...	On 23rd May,	10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAITONG	... "LINAN" ...	On 23rd May,	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	... "SUIYANG" ...	On 26th May,	8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	... "ANHUI" ...	On 26th May,	8 a.m.
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	... "CHINHUA" ...	On 26th May,	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	... "KALGAN" ...	On 26th May,	Noon
BANTUO, S'hai, N'CHANG & DALRY	... "LUCHOW" ...	On 26th May,	3 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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SHIP	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Sail
CHANGTIE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	9th July	16th July

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "NELEUS"	... via Suez Canal	5th June
S.S. "CITY OF MOBILE"	... via Suez Canal	14th June
S.S. "MACHAON"	... via Suez Canal	3rd July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to Change without Notice.

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TO BOSTON

AND NEW YORK

T.S. "IMPERIAL PRINCE"	... June 6th
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE"	... June 20th
T.S. "BRITISH PRINCE"	... July 4th

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PARTAGNAN ... 21st May	ANGERS ... 21st May
SPHINX ... 4th June	G. METZINGER ... 4th June
ANGERS ... 18th June	ANDEE LEBON ... 18th June
G. METZINGER ... 2nd July	PORRHOS ... 2nd July
ANDEE LEBON ... 16th July	CHENONCEAUX ... 16th July
PORRHOS ... 30th July	ATHOS II ... 30th July
CHENONCEAUX ... 13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.
ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SPHINX ... 27th Aug.

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For Full Particulars, apply to—

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	MAY 15, 1929.										MAY 16, 1929.									
	Barometer at Sea Level	Barometer at Station	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Clouds	State of Sky	Remarks	Barometer at Sea Level	Barometer at Station	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Clouds	State of Sky	Remarks
Wladivostok	29.96	761.1	41	...	SE	2	or	6	29.95	750.7	42	...	SE	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nemuro	30.10	764.5	...	...	NE	1	1	...	30.20	767.0	...	...	SSE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hokodate	30.06	763.5	...	...	SE	1	1	...	30.04	763.0	...	...	NW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	30.10	764.5	...	...	SSE	1	1	...	30.08	764.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kochi	30.00	762.0	...	...	...	1	0	...	29.98	761.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	29.96	761.0	...	...	W	1	1	...	30.00	762.0	...	...	N	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	29.92	760.0	...	...	E	1	1	...	29.98	761.5	...	...	NW	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	29.90	759.5	...	...	SSE	1	1	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	S	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	29.90	759.5	...	...	ENE	2	2	...	29.90	759.5	...	...	NNE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	29.84	758.0	...	...	E	3	3	...	29.76	756.0	...	...	E	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	29.94	760.5	...	...	ENE	1	1	...	29.94	760.5	...	...	ESE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	29.40	746.7	68	74	NE	1	b	6	29.91	759.7	60	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	29.84	757.8	81	59	SE	1	b	...	29.89	759.3	68	98	ENE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gutzlaff	29.91	759.7	70	85	SSE	4	b	...	29.96	761.0	62	100	SSE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sharp Peak	29.81	757.2	75	86	NE	1	o	7	29.77	756.1	70	94	NE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	29.75	755.6	82	67	NE	4	o	6	29.79	756.6	74	92	ESE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	29.78	756.6	77	91	E	2	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihekou	29.78	756.6	86	61	E	4	o	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei	29.82	757.5	82	...	WSW	2	o	...	29.81	757.2	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tainan	29.81	757.2	86	...	SW	2	b	...	29.79	756.6	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshun	29.79	756.6	86	...	...	2	b	...	29.78	756.3	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	29.78	756.3	81	...	NNW	4	o	...	29.84	757.8	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	29.75	755.7	73	94	E	3	cr	6	29.75	756.6	73	96	E	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	29.74	755.4	...	...	E	4	o	...	29.74	755.4	...	...	S	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	29.69	754.2	73	100	SE	4	o	...	29.71	754.5	75	98	SE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	29.64	756.9	89	67	SE	1	b	...	29.77	756.1	80	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	29.76	755.9	83	75	E	1	c	...	29.77	756.1	80	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phu Lien	29.65	753.0	84	77	SSE	6	o	7	29.65	753.9	79	96	SE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	29.65	753.0	90	...	SE	2	b	...	29.74	755.4	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	29.74	755.4	90	...	SW	2	b	...	29.84	757.8	81	...	SSW	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basco	29.72	754.8	86	75	WSW	4	b	6	29.78	755.9	79	84	NW	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aperti	29.72	754.8	90	60	N	4	b	...	29.80	756.9	75	96	S	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	29.73	755.1	90	60	NW	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	29.71	754.5	80	55	WSW	2	b	...	29.82	757.9	79	89	ESE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	29.73	755.1	90	66	ENE	1	o	...	29.81	757.2	77	92	E	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	29.75	755.7	86	75	WSW	4	o	...	29.85	758.1	79	91	N	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calatog	29.75	755.7	86	71	S	4	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacolban	29.75	755.7	86	71	S	4	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holo	29.75	755.7	86	81	S	4	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	29.75	755.7	86	75	N	1	o	...	29.85	758.1	75	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	29.75	755.7	86	75	N	1	o	...	29.90	759.4	78	...	E	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salpan	29.75	755.7	86	75	N	1	o	...	29.85	758.1	...	...	NE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.79	756.6	...	E	4	o	4.22	29.85	758.1	...	...	ENE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.79	756.6	...	ENE	4	o	5	29.84	757.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Felew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.86	758.4	77	...	SW	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.8	79	...	E	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.80	756.9	84	88	SW	6	o	29.83	757.7	78	86	NW	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

May 16, 11h. 07m.—The anticyclone remains stationary to the east of Japan, and has increased in intensity. The trough now extends from S. China across Formosa and N. Luzon to the Pacific.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.36 inch. Total since January 1, 9.55 inches, against an average of 16.56 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 17th.

DISCUSSION.	FORECAST.
1.—Formosa Channel	S. or variable winds, moderate; cloudy co.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamcocks	occasional rain
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 16.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.73	29.79	29.66
Temperature	73	76	79
Humidity	84	92	87
Wind	...	...	...
Direction	E	E	E
Force	3	3	2
Weather	O	O	O
Rain	0.28	0.00	0.03

Highest open-air Temperature, 15.76
Lowest open-air Temperature, 16.73

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

\$7.50

will keep you in touch with Hong Kong news for six months

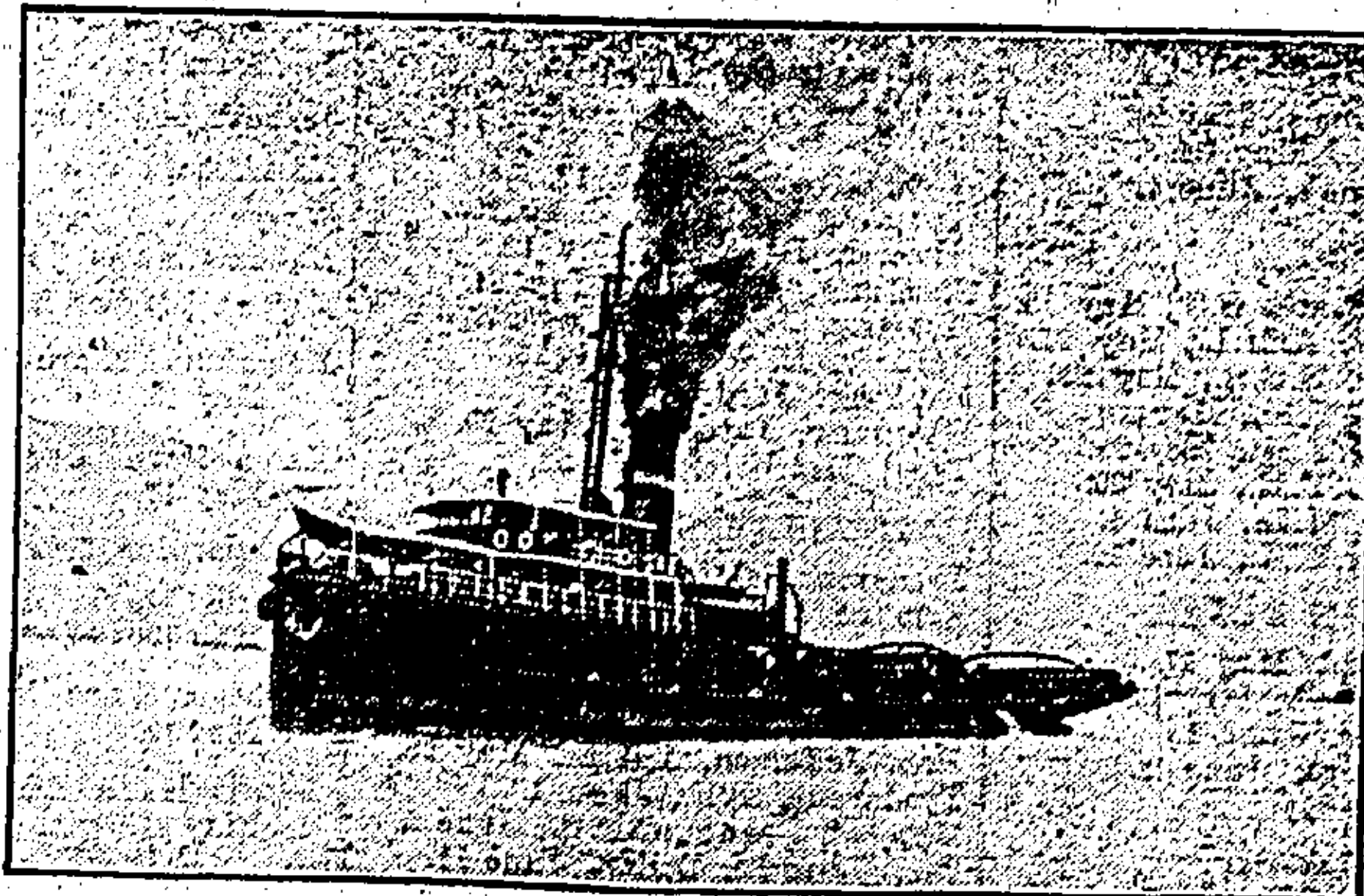
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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

TO	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWAISANG" "HOPANG" "YATSHING" "HANGSANG"	Sun., 18th May, at 10 a.m. Wed.,

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC

TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver

11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	June 8	June 11	June 13	June 15	June 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 26	June 29	July 1	July 3	July 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 10	July 13	July 15	July 17	July 27
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	July 31	Aug. 3	Aug. 5	Aug. 7	Aug. 17
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 14	Aug. 17	Aug. 19	Aug. 21	Aug. 31
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 21
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Oct. 5
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	Oct. 17
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 20	Oct. 22	Oct. 31
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Nov. 29	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Dec. 15
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Dec. 12	Dec. 15	Dec. 17	Dec. 19	Dec. 29
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Dec. 26	Dec. 29	Dec. 31	Jan. 2	Jan. 12
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Jan. 9	Jan. 12	Jan. 14	Jan. 16	Jan. 26
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 23	Jan. 26	Jan. 28	Jan. 30	Feb. 9
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 17

E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.

Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
May 23	May 30	EMPERESS OF FRANCE	May 31
June 18	June 20	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 21
			June 23

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TAIYO MARU Wednesday, 29th May

TENYO MARU Wednesday, 12th June

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

ITO MARU Monday, 20th May

SHIZUOKA MARU Monday, 17th June

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

KAMO MARU Saturday, 18th May

KATORI MARU (Calla Lisbon) Saturday, 1st June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

KAGA MARU Wednesday, 22nd May

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 20th June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

PENANG MARU Tuesday, 28th May

SADO MARU Tuesday, 11th June

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINTO MARU Thursday, 20th May

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

WAKASA MARU Friday, 7th June

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

ASUKA MARU Friday, 31st May

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

TOYOOKA MARU Tuesday, 21st May

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

AKITA MARU Thursday, 30th May

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU (Nagasaki direct) Friday, 17th May

DURBAN MARU Thursday, 23rd May

HAKONE MARU Monday, 27th May

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For further information, apply to—

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 20,490 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
23,180 TONS.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the returns to the Harbour Office of cargo carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

British Cargo for Through Ports.

City of Mobile, Singapore 1,600, 6,000

Ho Sang, Japan 1,207, 2,761

Suisan, Shanghai 250, 170

Seistan, Singapore 600, —

Kweisang, Canton 11, 261

Cheongching, Tongku 1,400, 100

Lok Sun, Swatow —, 300

Hai Ning, Foochow 330, 6

Hydrangea, Swatow 94, —

Tjialak, Batavia 1,780, 435

German, Hoibow 1,550, 100

Norwegian, Bangkok 1,474, —

Japanese, Santos Maru, Kobe 365, 2,102

Nagato Maru, Calcutta, Singapore 878, 4,157

Tango Maru, Melbourne 666, 2,013

Mamshu Maru, Manila 5,310, 2,000

Nagano Maru, Japan 1,637, 2,732

Sungshan Maru, Shanghai 58, 41

Hozan Maru, Keelung 783, —

Deli Maru, Canton —, 9,767

Portuguese, Nam Peng, K. O. Wan 150, —

Chinese, Tak Hing, Macao 60, —

Total 20,490, 23,180

Arrivals and Departures.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

British Arr. Dep.

Japanese 10 2

Norwegian 1 2

Chinese 1 3

Dutch 1 3

German 1 0

Portuguese 1 0

Total 23 19

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS 23/29.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 28/29 the following should be added:—

"Ships should call at Samshui."

Dangerous Goods.

The Ho Sang which arrived from Japan and Amoy on 14th inst. carried 900 cases of matches.

Among the cargo carried by the Tjialak from Batavia were 80 drums of spirit of wine. The vessel arrived on 15th inst.

Two cases Acetic Acid; five cases Hydro Acid; 100 tins Magnesium Chloride; 20 cases Hydro Acid; 44 cases Nitric Acid; and 15 packages Amorphous Phosphor were recorded in the manifest of the Nagano Maru from Japan.

Death at Sea.

The master of the Seistan (from Singapore and Hoibow) reported the death of a Chinese male deck passenger from chronic dysentery. The body was buried at sea.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Ho Sang (Br.) Japan 272

Suisan (Br.) Shanghai, Swatow 141

Seistan (Br.) Singapore, Hoibow 198

Cheong Shing (Br.) Tongku, Weihaiwei 10

Lok Sun (Br.) Swatow 521

Hai Ning (Br.) Foochow, Swatow 233

Hydrangea (Br.) Swatow 273

Tjialak (Dutch) Batavia 1,780

Dorrie (German) Hoibow 9

Haydrot (Norwegian) Bangkok 12

Sungshan Maru (Japanese) Shanghai, Swatow 170

Hozan Maru (Japanese) Keelung, Swatow 58

Total 3,792

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived Hong Kong on board a.s. Tango Maru from Melbourne yesterday:—

Rt. Rev. John Bigland, Mr. John Cadwallader, Mr. R. W. Gillespie,

Dr. Paul Hermant, Miss R. M. Langdon, Mr. E. S. Little, Mrs. C. A. Little, Capt. G. H. Madden,

Mrs. Mary Young, Miss H. F. Wood.

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AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA

TELEGRAPH CO.

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Bethel, Express Lodge, Kowloon Aibel, Stansford

AT THE GREAT NORTHERN

TELEGRAPH CO.

Addressed FROM

The Hong and Co., Tokio

M. J. Reid, Race Club, Manila

Davidson Risk, a.s. Tokio

Cochran, a.s. Van Buren, Peking

A. Kun Omori

Sai Company Shanghai

Pricomand New York

Bateman, Calbeck, M.C. grogor and Co. Manila

ARRIVALS.

May 15.

Dorrie, German str., 878 tons, Capt. J. Jacobsen, from Hoibow, buoy No. 018.—Chauyuteng.

Ho Sang, British str., 3,293 tons, Capt. W. Field-Hook, from Japan and Amoy, buoy No. 5 Kowloon Wharf.—J. M. & Co.

Tjialak, Dutch str., 3,813 tons, Capt. P. Abbo, from Balikpapan, buoy No. A94.—J. C. J. L.

Wing Lee, Portuguese str., 641 tons, Capt. J. Antunes, from K. C. Wan, Saikong Wharf.—Yiu Yuen & Co.

May 16.

Cheongching, British str., 1,250 tons, Capt. D. G. Burleigh, from Weihaiwei, buoy No. C53.—J. M. & Co.

Haydrot, Norwegian str., 713 tons, Capt. G. E. Henriksen, from Bangkok, buoy No. C15.—K. Larsen & Co.

Hop Sang, British str., 1,339 tons, Capt. P. R. Gay, Canning, from Swatow, West Point Wharf.—J. M. & Co.

King Yuen, British str., 1,546 tons, Capt. Fraser, from Swatow, buoy No. B11.—B. & S.

Kwai Sang, British str., 1,435 tons, Capt. C. Alexandre, from Canton, buoy No. B32.—J. M. & Co.

Nam Peng, Portuguese str., 373 tons, Capt. A. M. d'Oliveira, from Kowloon Chow Wan, buoy No. C33.—Shun On S.S. & Co.

Santos Maru, Japanese str., 7,987 tons, Capt. T. Nishimura, from Kobe, Japan, Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

Tango Maru, Japanese str., 4,328 tons, Capt. M. Nakamura, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Tonan Maru, Japanese str., 2,732 tons, Capt. Y. Sugimoto, from Colombo, buoy No. B53.—M.B.K.

Toshu Maru, Japanese str., 1,818 tons, Capt. T. Yokota, from Kowloon, buoy No. C49.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

May 16.

Cape York, for Whampoa, Chenan, for Shanghai, City of Mobile, for Shanghai, Dorrie, for Macao.

Hop Sang, for Canton, Hydrangea, for Swatow.

Lok Sun, for Singapore, Michael Jensen, for Swatow.

Nordard, for Manila, Santos Maru, for Saigon.

Seistan, for Swatow, Solviken, for Hoibow.

Tai Fook Sing, for Saigon, Tango Maru, for Nagasaki.

Tonier, for Chingwangto, Tonan Maru, for Dairen.

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